WANTED—MALE.

Salesmen.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN reliable, as traveling or ... in business for myself; bookkeeping, hardware, paints ... business ...

Clerks, &c.

Trades.

Coachmen.

WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

Seamstresses.

FINANCIAL.

MACHINERY.

PERSONAL.

TO LEASE.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

The Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1872.

The Japanese Ambassadors arrived yesterday in Washington, and were received by Governor Cooke and by General Meigs, of the Quartermaster's Department, who has been detailed to take care of them during their stay in Washington. For this sojourn, which will be a leisurely one, they have settled down in fifty rooms of the Arlington Hotel and two large houses adjacent.

Pittsburgh has sent a delegation down to Washington after a gift from Uncle Sam,—a little Post Office building, for instance. Pittsburgh is modest, and will be content with something worth $600,000, or thereabouts, over and above the millions which are asked, in behalf of Pittsburgh commerce, to bring about the reform of the obstreperous Ohio.

Mr. Sumner's resolution directing an inquiry into the sale of arms to French agents was finally passed by the Senate yesterday, with a modification of Conkling's amendment attached to it. The caucus is to choose the members of the Committee, which is all the remark that needs to be made concerning the character of the body, and its likelihood to investigate according to the spirit of the resolution. Meantime an investigation is already going on, at the hands of the House Committee, before which [illegible] Secretary Belknap before [illegible] and adjourned, doubtless with a view to cooperate with the Senate Committee. Belknap puts on a virtuous front, and shows a readiness to exhibit every detail of the War Department's connection with the affair.

England is getting to be quite as sensational a country as France. Only the second day after the great rejoicing over the Prince of Wales's recovery comes a still greater excitement on account of a most remarkable assault upon the life of the Queen. It was a crazy young Fenian with a pistol in one hand and a political petition in the other. The pistol was not loaded, and was not of any sort, to go off, supposing it had been loaded. Nevertheless there was a healthy panic among the populace, an outbreak of extras among the journals, and a deal of official palaver about the affair in the House of Parliament by Her Majesty's Ministers. The crazy young Fenian was hustled off to jail with his weight of handcuffs on, and the Kingdom breathes comparatively free, though not by any means as it breathed before this terrible tragedy happened. As an assassination, or even an attempted assassination, it was a very petty affair; but as a preparation of the public mind to consider what might have been—a sort of Ascot campaign for drilling the people in their loyalty—it will, doubtless, serve a good purpose.

Senator Carpenter will hardly gain any sympathy, or any additional credit for acuteness, for assailing Senator Schurz's patriotism in his speech of yesterday, and accusing the Missouri Senator of still maintaining his allegiance to a foreign power. The truth is, there is not a more thoroughly Americanized German, nor yet a native American more thoroughly enthusiastic for American principles than Carl Schurz. In a speech which he made to the Germans of Chicago last summer, in their own language, he stood up firmly and eloquently against any organization or ambition based simply upon their German nationality. This was rather against the teachings of their local oracles, and perhaps a little against the grain of their feelings; but it was right, Schurz knew it to be so, and he preached it. Not only has he held this doctrine of complete naturalization in Chicago, but he has held it everywhere. The man who accuses Carl Schurz of a lingering devotion to German imperialism is either grossly disingenuous, or else totally ignorant of Mr. Schurz's record, both in this country and in Europe.

Railroad jobs begin to accumulate in Congress. The Senate has already on its hands the big land steal of Pomeroy and others, connected with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, while the bill introduced by Senator John Scott for giving Tom Scott and others a better hold upon the grant of the Texas Pacific Road is about to be reported favorably in the Senate. [illegible] beside several subsidies to steamer lines, etc., the House of Representatives has in hand the neat land grab of the St. Croix & Bayfield Railroad line, which again engaged the warm discussion of that body yesterday. It was ably opposed by Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, on the Republican side, and by Messrs. Beck, Holman, and Speer on the Democratic. The bill was referred back to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions which are practically fatal to it. This was not done without a struggle, however, many members of both political parties seeming to forget that there is a great election coming on, and that no party can go into that election with many fresh jobs of this sort hanging to its skirts, and stand much chance of success.

The Judiciary Committee of the Common Council has prepared a report, which we publish this morning, upon the *status* of the Lake Front question, and the policy of the city concerning the cession of its rights in the Lake Front territory to the railroads occupying the Central Depot on the Lake Shore. They think it is all nonsense to talk about disposing of the money ($200,000) said to have been received from the Railroad Companies, since the city has never seen the color of that money, and is not likely to do so,—it being in the hands of Walter Kimball, Esq., entirely subject to the call of the railroad companies. They think, further, that the charter (acts of 1861 and 1863) protects the owners of Michigan avenue property in their easement rights in the lake-front common; but they recommend, at the end of their report, a resolution which, in turn, "recommends" the dissolution of the injunction which has been brought against the conveyance of the lake front, chiefly in behalf of these gentlemen, or of Mr. Scammon and others of them. The Committee [illegible] upon the [illegible] the act of [illegible] four months preceding [illegible] for the city's compliance with the terms of the contract to expire without action. Moreover, they think it would be a very bad bargain for the city now to allow, by any act of its own, the railroad companies to come in possession of the extraordinary powers and privileges, as to docks, etc., which were to be conferred upon them by the arrangement of 1869. Therefore the Committee advise against any movement on the part of the city toward giving vitality to the act of 1869; but they would have the tract east of Michigan avenue and between Randolph and Monroe streets made over to the Railroad Companies as soon as possible for use as depot grounds. If, now, the Judiciary Committee, after securing the adoption of its views by the City of Chicago, will convince the various other parties in interest, the Courts of law, the recalcitrant easement owners, the State of Illinois, the United States authorities, etc., that what it says is right, we may have peace on the Lake Front question, and, with it, a magnificent depot, and minor benefits too numerous to mention.

INDIANA.

Political—Railroad Consolidation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 29.—A State Temperance Convention was called sometime since, by Dr. J. T. Boyd, of this city, to meet here to-day, to renominate a State Temperance ticket; but only about fifty persons put in an appearance, none of whom were men of any prominence, and after a short consultation they concluded to adjourn without taking any action.

There is a movement to nominate ex-Senator Hendricks for Governor at the Democratic State Convention in June. The Senator has been well beaten for the same office, and will be again should he be nominated.

A deed of consolidation between the Vincennes & Cairo Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, and the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad Company, in the State of Illinois, extending the latter road from the line of Indiana to the terminus of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad at Vincennes, was filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The name of the new road is to be the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, with a capital stock of $4,000,000. The consolidation is a virtual sale of the Vincennes & Cairo Road to the Cairo and Vincennes, the road to be completed by the latter company.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 206.

WASHINGTON.

The Sumner Arms Resolution Finally Adopted in the Senate.

The St. Croix and Bayfield Land Grant Bill Sent Back to Committee.

Secretary Belknap Testifies Before the House Investigating Committee.

He Declares that No Arms Were Sold to Known French Agents.

Explanation of Senator Ferry in Connection With Chicago Relief Matters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WISCONSIN LAND GRANT BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The St. Croix & Bayfield Land Grant bill, after a fierce debate in the House, to-day, was finally referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report an amendment thereto, to the effect that said grant shall only consist of those lands which would otherwise revert to the Northern Pacific Railroad if the bill were to be defeated in its present shape. The principal argument which has been used in favor of the renewal of the grant has been that were the road to lose the land it would not revert to the Government, but would become a part of the North Pacific Railroad by virtue of an existing loan. Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, made one of the strongest speeches in his Congressional career in opposition to the whole system of granting away public lands to corporations. His speech had a marked effect upon the House, and was one of the chief influences which defeated the passage of the bill to-day.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee is still uncertain as to the time when the Chicago Relief Bill will be reported. Some members think it may be to-morrow and others not till Monday. Senator Scott stated to-day that in his opinion, an itemized bill would be reported. This impression seems to be growing stronger among the friends of the bill. In connection with this matter, Senator Ferry makes complaint of certain misstatements in these despatches. He says that, in reference to the future prices of lumber, he merely stated to the Committee that, in his judgment, lumber would run lower in price, in the Chicago market, this year, than last year; that he would sell his stock, for this year's mill-run, for one dollar per thousand less than the average last year, and would give any person ten days to accept his proposition. He says that the statement heretofore made that several members of the Chicago Delegation dared Ferry to put that promise in writing is incorrect, and reflects unjustly upon his open proposition. He also further says that the story that Senator Chandler acknowledged that Mr. Ogden's speech showing his own vast lumber interests, was the hardest blow the enemies of the bill had yet received, was also incorrect. On this point he says Mr. Chandler acknowledgment was that Ogden's statement that there would be 250,000,000 feet more lumber go into the Chicago market this year than last, in consequence of the burnt timber being gotten out to save it, was, in Chandler's judgment, a correct one. These corrections are made at Mr. Ferry's express request. The authority for the statement in the first instance was from members of the Chicago delegation, and as the Committee sessions were secret, reliance was placed thereon. There is [illegible] among members friendly to the Chicago bill, if it fails, to make an attempt to put lumber on the free list.

THE ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION.

The Committee, under Sumner's resolution passed to-day, will be chosen by the Senate, as under the rules all Committees are elected, unless a resolution providing for them gives the Chair the selection. There will probably be a caucus concerning the matter to-morrow.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE JAPANESE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Japanese Embassy reached Washington this afternoon. They were met at the depot by M. Mori, Japanese Charge d'Affairs in this city, accompanied by Governor Cooke, General Chipman and General Meigs, U. S. A., who had been detailed by the Department to take charge of the Embassy during the time they remain here. After brief salutations, Governor Cooke was introduced, and in a short speech welcomed the distinguished gentlemen to the Capitol of the United States. M. Iwakura replied briefly, returning thanks for the cordial welcome, and, without further ceremony, the entire party entered carriages in waiting and were driven to their hotel. To-day there will be no official reception or ceremonies of any kind. The Embassy will occupy about fifty rooms of the Arlington Hotel and two entire buildings on the opposite side of Vermont avenue.

THE FRENCH ARMS.

Secretary Belknap appeared this morning before the House Committee investigating the French arms charges. General Belknap repeated over and over again to General Dyer that no sales should be made to any agent of the French or Prussian Governments. No arms were sold to any agent of the French Government to his knowledge. He had already stated the amount realized from the sale of arms. It was $9,746,942. Of this sum, $9,409,236.80 had been deposited in the Treasury, as per certificates on on file; $120,000 was reported in the hands of depositors on the 30th of June, 1871. The balance was expended for preparing stores for sale, fitting them up, etc. In reply to a question by the Chairman as to the discrepancies between the accounts of the War and Treasury Departments, Secretary Belknap said he was aware of none. The close of the fiscal year [illegible] the War Department was the same [illegible] Treasury Department, [illegible] As to [illegible] showing [illegible] Mr [illegible] to the hands of the Government [illegible] Do you know, of your own knowledge, that any Government officers are interested in the sale of arms, directly or otherwise?

Answer. "I do not. A very strong statement, or intimation, in connection with this matter was made to me by the Marquis de Chambrun, on Jan. 20 last. I asked him to name the persons, and then we went together into a private room, when I again asked him to name such persons, or make a statement over his signature, or any statement by which I could convict of fraud any one of these officers, or other persons connected with the Government. He did not do so. I kept a memorandum of the statement that he did make to me, but it contains nothing from which I can obtain information relative to any officer of the Government. I begged him to give me specific information, but he had none. Our conversation went further, but I got nothing bearing on the point."

The Chairman said he had invited Senator Sumner to appear and to give any facts he might have to offer, but he had not come forward. In order further to arrange for the examination and to obtain official statements, which the Secretary indicated his readiness to furnish being desirous that the investigation should be thorough, the Committee adjourned until next Tuesday week.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day agreed to report favorably on the bill introduced by Senator Scott yesterday relating to the Texas Pacific Railroad. The only amendment not merely verbal is one chartering a branch road from Fulton, Arkansas, to intersect the main line between Marshall and Dallas, Texas. This branch is given the right of way, but no subsidy.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The Senate New York Custom House Committee will commence its sessions next Monday in this city. Gen. Horace Porter will be the first witness examined.

PITTSBURGH PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

A delegation from Pittsburgh appeared before the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds this morning, to urge the erection of a new building for a Post Office &c., in that city.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.

TAX REMOVED.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill was passed exempting from the Internal Revenue tax canned fish, preserves, jellies, etc.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the bill to permit criminals to testify in their own defence. The bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to protect purchasers of land sold for non-payment of taxes in the late insurrectionary States.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Education, reported adversely to the memorial for the establishment of an educational test suffrage.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. CHANDLER, for a personal explanation, read a letter from a gentleman in Jackson, Mich., stating that somebody had sent him certain "Reform movement" and "Liberal Republican" documents under his (Chandler's) frank and Morton's, and the writer expressed his astonishment thereat, and asked Chandler to send him no more documents unless they had the true ring. Mr. Chandler said his frank was a forgery; but as the whole "Liberal Republican" movement was a fraud he was not surprised that those engaged therein had resorted to forgery.

MORTON pronounced his frank thereto a forgery.

Mr. TIPTON, in a personal explanation, said he had been almost as unfortunate as Chandler. He had sent one of that Senator's speeches to a constituent, and had had it indignantly returned, with a request that, if he indorsed such sentiments, he would never send his frank to that constituent again. [Laughter.]

JAPANESE STUDENTS' BILL.

Mr. CAMERON called up the bill to admit six Japanese youths to the West Point Military Academy.

Mr. CASSERLY opposed the bill as unwise.

The bill was postponed.

SUMNER'S RESOLUTION.

Consideration of the resolution to investigate the sale of arms to the French was taken up, and Mr. Carpenter addressed the Senate.

Mr. CARPENTER said certain American Senators were attempting to get up an excitement on a state of facts which had been known to everybody for a year or more, for the purpose of affecting the next Presidential election. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) had compared himself and Mr. Sumner in this matter to Cobden and Bright on the Alabama question, but there was one great difference between the cases. Cobden and Bright did what they did to prevent their country from committing a wrong, but after the wrong had been committed, they never moved a Committee investigation for the purpose of making out a case against their country. It had been remarked that Democratic Senators took no part in this discussion, and that fact had been attributed to a desire to let the Republicans engaged in it do all they could to injure their own party; but he had a kindly feeling for the Democratic party, having been a member of it as long as he could be innocently (laughter), and he was willing to give them credit for a higher motive—unwillingness to take any part in so unpatriotic a proceeding. In this connection he quoted Rufus Choate's declaration that the Democratic party had always burned with youthful, vehement, exulting, progressive [illegible] yesterday that this case naturally opened with the resolution of the French Assembly that was true, and it was to be regretted that the case, having opened in France, had not been allowed to close there. (Laughter.) Mr. Carpenter said in conclusion that he regretted this debate, because of the effect it would be likely to have as creating a doubt as to the wisdom of naturalization. These laws were based on the theory that every naturalized citizen wholly renounced allegiance to the land of his birth, and became in the fullest sense an American citizen. But if a man coming from a foreign land, seeking and obtaining admission to our citizenship, and afterward being elected to a seat in the United States Senate, and having there a place on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which gave him free access to the archives and secrets of our State Department—if such a man with all his experience and advantages could not rise above the old feeling of allegiance to his native land, then the people would naturally ask whether men with less capacity and less advantages could do it.

Mr. SCHURZ asked Mr. Carpenter whether he meant to charge that he had not cast off his allegiance to any foreign country.

Mr. CARPENTER—When I want to charge that I will charge it.

Mr. CARPENTER then repeated what he had [illegible] about a man who could not fully cast off his allegiance to his native land, but he protested against any one charging him with Knownothingism, because he had always opposed it.

Mr. SCHURZ. The Senator from Wisconsin, at the close of his speech, has raised a cry which has not been raised here to-day for the first time. When all argument is exhausted, then an appeal to prejudice is in order. Yesterday we had the general order swindle, if not defended, at least in some way justified, on the plea that foreign importers were at the bottom of the complaint against it, and to-day we hear another scandal resting on a charge of corruption, defended on the ground that the attack on it is an appeal to the prejudices of foreign born citizens of this country. Gentlemen, I tell you that this will be of no avail. The people want a good and just Government. The people are rising up against corruption, wherever it shows its head, and you cannot dissuade them from their purpose by saying that the general order of business in New York is directed against foreign importers, or that this is the question which is to affect the political sympathies of German-born American citizens. It is of no avail, gentlemen, and you had better give it up. I asked the Senator from Wisconsin whether he charged me with any unpatriotic act or motive. He did it not directly, but he did it by *innuendo*. It would have been courageous had he stood up here and said to me: "No; you have not cast off your allegiance to foreign power, of which you were formerly a subject, and you are at the present moment a traitor to American interests." Instead of making that charge, he tried to turn it so as to give people to understand his meaning, without having the courage to bring it forward plainly. Sir, I do not stand here to make a defence of my patriotism. I did not come to this country yesterday, I have been here for twenty years, and if the Senator from Wisconsin can point out a single instance where there was a sacrifice demanded of me that I have not made, where there was a service that I could render that I have not rendered, where there was an act of patriotism that I could have performed that I have not performed, let him say so. No sir; this is not brought forward as something to benefit any foreign Government. I knew very well that when this discussion began it would be attempted on the part of those who justify anything that the Administration may do to give it a turn like that, to appeal to the prejudices of the people in order to cover up what was wrong. I repeat, the gentlemen do not indulge in the delusion that the trick will not succeed. The Senator from Wisconsin warns us that the precedent we make here may come to please us hereafter. Precisely, sir, and let me say that if the case remains as it is now before the civilized world, the precedent is already set, and it is our duty to break off the point of that precedent by showing that if any wrong was committed the people of the United States did not approve of it, and are ready to punish those who committed it. That is the duty of the patriot. The Senator from Wisconsin cannot frighten me by saying "Our country, right or wrong." In a certain sense I say so too. My country is the United States, and I say "My country in the right, to be kept right; and if wrong, to be set right." [Applause in galleries.]

Mr. Corbet moved as a substitute a preamble setting forth that the whole subject had now undergone an exhaustive discussion of nearly three weeks, and that none of the allegations contained in the original preamble had been sustained, and a resolution declaring that the War Department officials were guiltless of any wrong doing in any of these transactions, and that it was the sense of the Senate that the discussion of the subject should cease. He then reviewed at length the allegations, and the evidence adduced to sustain them, and argued that they were shown to have had no foundation whatever.

Mr. CONKLING fully agreed with Mr. Corbett, and said that the substitute was eminently just and proper, but inasmuch as its adoption would prevent investigation, he appealed to the Senator to withdraw it, feeling confident that an investigation would completely explode all charges, insinuations, and imputations that had been made.

Mr. CORBETT withdrew his substitute.

Mr. HARLAN moved an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Conkling some days since. Mr. Harlan's amendment directs the Committee to inquire whether any American Senator or citizen has [illegible] was adopted.

MORTON said if the Senator from Massachusetts and Senator from Missouri could succeed [illegible] the effect would [illegible] against this country [illegible] own argument, [illegible] Prussia would have a claim against us for consequential damages amounting to hundreds of millions, for she could maintain that by supplying France with arms we had prolonged the siege of Paris, and thereby put her to enormous additional outlay and loss.

Mr. CONKLING said that Mr. Sumner had tried to make out a stronger case for Prussia against us than our case against Great Britain, because he had argued that France, when she got those arms from us, was prostrate and unarmed, and, therefore, we had not merely furnished one of the belligerents with arms, but had actually set her on her feet again, and enabled her to continue the war.

Mr. MORTON continued. I shall vote for this resolution, because I know as well as I know anything that has not transpired in my own presence, that this whole inquiry is a sham and pretence without foundation whatever, and, I may say, I know it will result in the vindication of the Government; and I shall vote for this resolution for the purpose of squelching the scandals that have been scattered abroad from here for mere political effect; but if I thought there was reason to believe that the Chief of Ordnance, or anybody else in my Government, had done wrong I should not vote for the resolution, because I do not believe there is any moral or patriotic obligation resting on me to go forward and make out a cause of action against my own country.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 52; nays, 5.

The following are the nays: Messrs. Cole, Edmunds, Gilbert, Harlan, and Wright.

The preamble was laid on the table, all voting aye except Edmunds, who wanted it voted down directly.

Mr. MORTON and Mr. CONKLING said that Mr. Sumner's voting to lay the preamble on the table was a confession that it was wrong, which Mr. Sumner indignantly denied.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill giving an extension of time to the State of Wisconsin for the completion of the railroad from Lake St. Croix to Lake Superior was taken up.

The question being on ordering it to a third reading, Mr. HOLMAN asked a unanimous consent to have the bill debated for an hour.

Mr. PETERS objected.

Mr. STEVENSON asked leave to have read a letter from the Commissioner of Public Lands.

Mr. SCHOFIELD objected to anything in the nature of debate or filibustering.

Mr. COX said they would not filibuster if Mr. Holman's amendments were allowed to be offered.

Mr. HOLMAN asked leave to read a communication from laboring men.

Mr. SCHOFIELD objected.

Mr. HANKS moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered.

The motion to reconsider was rejected—yeas, 89; nays, 87.

The vote ordering the main question was then reconsidered—yeas, 101; nays, 83.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to amend it so as to grant Wisconsin all the lands specified which would inure to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under existing laws, if the grant were not revived.

Mr. COX argued in favor of Mr. Holman's motion. He referred to the constant growth of public opinion against railroad land grants, citing on that point the platform of both political parties in California, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, and of the late Labor Convention at Columbus. Members of Congress who were recreant to public sentiment on this point would not only hear from the people in general, but from the working-men of the country.

Mr. STEVENSON spoke of creating monopolies by giving away timber lands which were said to be of no value, and then creating new monopolies by putting a tariff on lumber so as to make these timber lands valuable, and said that if Congress did not stop this policy of land grants, in obedience to the people, he believed and trusted that the people at the next opportunity would make Congress stop it.

Mr. HAY agreed with Mr. Stevenson that it was the duty of every Representative to signalize his opposition, in the most emphatic manner, to the robbery of the national domain, and let every member record his vote, aye or no, whether the railroad land grant policy should cease or not.

Mr. SPEER (Pa.) took ground that the public domain should be kept for poor people, and for soldiers who had fought for and maintained the Government.

Mr. HOLMAN declared that this bill, which affected 3,250,000 acres, worth from $15 to $30 an acre, was a movement in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He referred to the demoralizing influence of these land grants, citing, on that point, the case of the Kansas Senators buying their seats through means of such grants, and said that, to test the sense of the House, he should now move to lay the bill on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was rejected—yeas, 91; nays, 90.

Mr. BECK then took the floor, and defended his position in supporting the bill, his principal reason being that the people had settled along the line of road, paying the Government $2.50 an acre for it, on the faith of the grant. He would say to the gentleman who had threatened the House with the condemnation of the people that no labor convention, no intelligent laboring man who had the interest of the country at heart, would say that this land should not be reserved to the people of Wisconsin instead of being given to the Northern Pacific Railroad.

After further discussion involving the question whether Colonel Scott, President of the Southern Pacific and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, was or was not opposing this bill, and on which opinions varied, Mr. Holman again moved to lay on the table—rejected 87 to 91.

Mr. HOLMAN then moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions. Agreed to—yeas, 102; nays, 77.

Mr. HAZELTON asked that the Committee have leave to report at any time.

Mr. COX and others objected.

The House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The money market is still stringent, and there is but little change in its leading features. There is a less volume than usual of currency returning from the interior, while the amount of bank reserve is much smaller than usual, and some banks, it is suspected, are running under their legal reserves. The amount and increase of legal tenders in bank since the year began is also less than ordinary. Commercial paper is dull, as there are no inducements to buy while money can be lent so profitably. On call, the rates for money to-day were 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold per annum, and 1-64 and 1-32 per diem.

GOLD

is lower and heavier, owing to the depression of the Exchange Market by liberal offers of borrowed sterling bills by large holders of stocks who want money. The rates were 110@110½, while for carrying gold loans, 1, 6, 6½, 4, 5 and 6 per cent have been paid.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was heavy, and prime bankers' 60 days sterling bills could be bought at 109¼.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull early in the day, but firmer. Afterward the general list advanced ⅛ to ½ per cent, while Pacific Mail advanced from 59½ to 60⅜, which had a tendency to strengthen the other stocks. Thirty-five hundred shares of Mariposa sold at 1 down to ½ of 1 per cent.

PACIFIC SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½ to 102¾, and Unions 91¼ to 91½ for firsts; 81¼ to 81½ for land grants, and 87½ to 87¾ for incomes.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were dull but steady. At the Treasury purchase the offerings were $3,166,950, while the amount advertised was $1,000,000.

BREADSTUFFS.

There has been an improved demand for low grades of flour, which are liberally offered, and weaker in prices. Family brands are firm. No. 2 and superfine in fair request, but other grades dull. Corn is firm and less freely offered, though freights are lower, and there is a good export demand. Wheat is dull and inactive, with a small inquiry. The common qualities are easier, and prices uncertain. Business is checked by the unfavorable European advices.

TAMMANY TRYING TO REORGANIZE.

The Committee of Twenty-two, appointed by the Grand Sachem of Tammany Society, to ascertain the best method of reorganizing the Democratic party in this city, are struggling to find out the latitude and longitude, and have held two meetings at Tammany Hall this week. The proceedings, so far, have related to a personal reorganization of the ward machinery.

THE STOKES CASE.

John Graham's arraignment of the human race for being too clumsy and dishonest to try Stokes or any other murderer, which is about the same thing as his onslaught on the Grand Jury, has been rewarded with another day of delay. The formation and make-up of the Grand Jury consumed all the time of the Court to-day.

IN MAYOR HALL'S CASE

the time was devoted to getting the twelfth juror, and to an interchange of wit and sarcasm between the cloud of eminent lawyers on both sides. The dozen are now secured.

FISK'S EFFECTS.

Fisk's 250 canary birds and his music-box were sold at auction to-day, the prices running from $2 to $16 per bird. The music-box, with a working model of the steamer Providence attached, and wrought in solid silver and gold, costing $2,500, was bought for $1,500 by Miss Nellie Pierris, actress and singer at the Grand Opera House.

IMPEACHMENT RECOMMENDED.

An Albany dispatch says: "The Judiciary Committee will recommend the impeachment of Judges Cardozo and Barnard."

A THIEVING OFFICIAL.

At the village of Belvidere, near Elmira, the Postmaster, Bullock, has been arrested on a charge of persistently robbing mails in his office. In one instance a bag containing 5,000 letters was rifled.

A VERDICT.

In the case of the killing of Mrs. Brown, by the Hudson River Company's dummy engine, recently, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict that the company was directly responsible for her death.

JUDGE CARDOZO.

One of the matters which, it is said, will be presented to the Judiciary committee against Judge Cardozo, charges him with withholding his decision in a simple case since 1870, and then asserting that the notes of the case having been lost, he could not decide. The suit was one for the recovery by the sister of a decedent of property left to her.

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

An impression is prevalent that while Leet and company may lose the general order business, they will continue to keep their bonded warehouse. It is understood that the District Attorney cannot prosecute merchants who bribed the Custom House officials, on testimony taken before the Investigating Committee, the statute exempting such witnesses from liability. If independent proof arises in the prosecution of the officials, it can be made the basis of suits against the merchants.

A DENIAL.

Remington & Sons deny the injurious statements reproduced in this country, relative to the French arms contracts.

AQUATIC.

The St. John (Paris) crew have issued the following challenge: "We are prepared to row any four-oared crew in England or the United States, six miles, three miles to stake-boat and return, for $1,000 to $2,000 a side. If the Pittsburgh, or either of the New York crews accept the challenge, we will allow them fair expenses to row at Halifax. We will allow the Winship and Chambers' English crews the usual expenses. The conditions of the race are: Race to take place at Halifax, in June or July, neither boat to carry coxswains."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Business and work on M. M. Degree. By order of the M. E. H. P. JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for business, in the Masonic Temple, corner West Randolph and Halsted sts. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Regular Convocation of Wiley M. Egan Chapter, No. 126, R. A. M., this (Friday) evening, in their hall, corner Clinton and Twelfth sts. Work on the Royal Arch. By order of the H. P. C. G. HOWELL, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Members of Union Lodge, No. 9, are hereby notified to meet at their Hall, corner of Randolph and Clinton-sts., at 11 o'clock a. m. sharp, Friday, March 1, to attend the funeral of our late Brother John Miller. Members of Home Lodge, and all sister Lodges, are cordially invited. By order of JAS. N. CLARK, N. G. J. T. NICHOLSON, Sec'y.

TO RENT.

TO RENT. PUBLIC MARKET.

A few fine stalls are for rent in the new market building, northwest corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. Possession next week. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 282 Halsted-st., Or at the building.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

CHINA!

In addition to our large Stock of Crockery & Glassware We have added a full Line of GOLD BAND AND WHITE CHINA. Also the Largest Stock of FINE GLASSWARE In Chicago, all of which we offer Wholesale & Retail, At the Lowest Market Prices. KETCHUM & MARTIN 201 EAST MADISON-ST.

WHOLESALE WOOLENS.

BIDDLE & BOYD, (Successors to BIDDLE & HUNT), 274 East Madison-st., NEAR MARKET, ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SPRING TRADE WITH A FULL LINE OF Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. 50 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT OR SALE on the most favorable terms. Sole Agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos. Smith's American Organs. W. W. KIMBALL, 610 MICHIGAN-AV., Between Sixteenth & Eighteenth-sts.

GENERAL NOTICES.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Ætna Insurance Company of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New York, has declared a dividend of forty (40) per cent, payable out of the assets of said Company, and will pay said dividend on and after Monday, Feb. 26, 1872, upon the amount of adjusted claims against said Company at the office of the Receiver, 170 Broadway, in the City of New York. Information as to the method of collecting dividends and blank receipts can be obtained from Mr. G. T. HANFORD, No. 472 Wabash-av., Chicago. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, Receiver of the Ætna Insurance Co. of New York. Dated New York Feb. 26, 1872.

Base Ball.

The stockholders of the late C. B. B. Club are requested to meet their "Committee" at 949 State-st. (opposite Field, Leiter & Co.), on Friday, March 1, at 8 p. m. sharp. COMMITTEE OF THREE.

MUSIC PUBLISHERS.

750 Geo. F. 750 ROOT & SONS, MUSIC DEALERS. SOLE AGENTS IN CHICAGO FOR NOVELLO, EWER & CO.'S LONDON. Elegant editions of Oratorios, Operas, &c., at from 50c to $2. Complete lithograph edition of MENDELSSOHN'S SONGS WITHOUT WORDS, $1.50. Collections of Songs, male and mixed quartettes, Organ Music, &c. *Elliott's Nursery Rhymes reduced to $2.50* **750 Wabash-av 750**

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CRAWFORD & WOOD, AGENTS FOR BUILDERS IN IRON, Ornamental Iron Work, Cornices, Columns, Beams, Girders, Shutters, Stairs and Railings, Stable Fixtures, &c., in Steam the Harrison Safety Boiler and Heaters for Buildings. *Hammers and Machinery* Of all kinds. We have samples of No. 1 Press Brick, Hand-made and Shaded. We invite the attention of architects and builders to our Iron Work, which is faced and fitted before leaving the works, ready for erection. CRAWFORD & WOOD, General Agents, No. 231 East Washington-st., opposite the Tunnel.

PROPOSALS.

Bids for Stone Work Will be received for the LAKESIDE PUBLISHING & PRINTING COMPANY'S new building, at the office of CASS & CHAPMAN, Architects, corner Clark and Adams-sts., Chicago, until March 15, 1872. Responsible parties who wish to make *bona fide* bids will be furnished with all information desired. R. R. DONNELLEY, Manager.

HATS.

Gents' Dress and Business HATS Of Superior Quality and Fashion, at low prices. BISHOP & BARNES, Fashionable Hatters. 460 Wabash-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

News from Connecticut Connecticut people now in the West, can get all the news from HOME in the NEW HAVEN WEEKLY PALLADIUM. Send $2 for one year; 50 cents for three months. Sample copies sent free. Address THE PALLADIUM, New Haven, Conn.

SAFES.

Fire-Proof Safes. On monthly payments at CASH PRICES without interest. TILTON McFARLAND SAFE MANUFACTURING CO., 283 Michigan-av.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO. We invite the attention of the Trade to a LARGER STOCK and more complete assortment than ever before exhibited by us. Will duplicate bills bought in any other market. CHICAGO, February 24, 1872.

INSURANCE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INS. COMPANY. ESTABLISHED IN 1804. AGE, STRENGTH, SECURITY. CAPITAL, $8,000,000 ASSETS, $10,200,000 Invested in the United States, $1,064,647. Deposited with the Treasurer of Illinois for security of Policy Holders, $200,000. AN EXCLUSIVELY FIRE INSTITUTION No Marine Complications. No Life Reserves. Approved risks written in each division of the city. DAVIS & REQUA, 43 South Canal-st. EUGENE CARY, Gen'l Ag't.

STERLING INSURANCE *Large Capital and Unimpaired Resources.* MILLER & DREW'S Insurance Agency, OFFICES: 472 WABASH-AV., and 70 MARKET-ST. Acceptable risks in ALL Divisions of the City INSURED at equitable rates, upon direct application to either of our offices as above. BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE. WESTERN, OF BUFFALO. BUFFALO CITY. CLEVELAND. STATE, OF CLEVELAND. Adjusted Claims purchased at highest market price, by C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 386 WABASH-AV.

NEW AMSTERDAM Fire Insurance Company. Parties interested in the estate of this Company are notified that all claims against the same should be presented to the undersigned at his office, 173 Broadway, New York, on or before March 4, 1872. BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver, New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company.

Irving Fire Insurance Co., NEW YORK. Notice to Policy Holders. A dividend of thirty (30) per cent will be paid on claims against this Company at our office, on and after March 6, 1872. S. M. MOORE & CO., Agents, 218 East Madison-st.

To the Policy-Holders Of the Teutonia Fire Ins. Co., of Cleveland: We are buying all adjusted claims against above Company. Parties holding such claims can receive information at our office, 47 West Lake-st., basement. GAENSSLEN BROS.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

NEW GOODS. Spring Importations RECEIVED THIS DAY. MATHEWS & MASON, Tailors, 441 WABASH-AV., cor. Peck-court.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty. **ELMWOOD COLLAR,** Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar. IT IS PERFECT FITTING, THE BEST STYLE, WILL KEEP CLEAN, And can be worn longer than any other collar. FOR SALE AT ALL GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company, will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, No. 386 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. JOHN H. WRENN, Sec'y.

The only French Confiserie Francaise. The only Manufacturer of Choice French Candies in our city, can be found at 546 State street. *Fresh Made Every Day.* C. MERRETT.

NOW OPEN. The Lake-st. European Hotel Restaurant and Dining Rooms are now open. Connected with the above are about forty newly furnished rooms, by the week or night. 103 West Lake-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. FRANK BROTHERS, LATE FRANK & CO., Importers and Jobbers of **NOTIONS, &c.,** Have removed to the spacious warerooms Nos. 184 and 186 East Monroe-st., near Wells, where they will exhibit to the trade a large and well-selected stock.

Notice of Removal. The Second National Bank has removed to its new office, at No. 62 West Washington-st. J. A. ELLIS, Pres't. E. I. TINKHAM, Vice Pres't. JNO. F. McGREGOR, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at 874 Fulton-st., on Saturday, March 2, at 10 o'clock a. m. precisely.

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, ETC.

NEW SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 324 WEST MADISON-ST.

DRY GOODS.

J. V. FARWELL & CO. WILL OPEN A MAMMOTH RETAIL DEPARTMENT, On or before April 1, CORNER MONROE AND FRANKLIN-STS.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE. Central Property lately occupied by the Gas Co. 450 ft. on Monroe and Adams-sts., near Farwell's store, in lots to suit purchasers, on easy terms. Also, the southwest corner of Market and Adams-sts., 83 1-2 ft. by 225 ft., to the river. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 600 Wabash-av.

CONTRACTORS, And all others desiring labor, can be accomodated at once by applying at the Depot of Supplies, corner of Indiana and Morgan-sts. We can furnish at short notice 500 laborers. F. M. ROCKWELL, Supt. Dists. 1, 2 and 3, R & A.

E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st., Dealer in Real Estate. Dwelling Houses, Vacant Lots, Acre Property, and Suburban Residences for sale. Commercial and Real Estate Paper purchased. Money to loan on 1 to 5 years. I will make short loans on real estate left with me for sale.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM PRINTING OFFICE & BINDERY FOR SALE. The undersigned offer for sale, intact or separate, one of the largest and most complete MANUFACTURING STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENTS in the West. Supplied with all the latest improvements. The present proprietors are determined to sell, and can make unusual inducements in the way of price, long payments, and the turning over of a large and paying run of Bank, county, and mercantile trade. Address JOHN R. HOOLE & SON, Dealers in Bookbinder's Material; or the FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY, CINCINNATI.

OILS.

REFINED LARD. ALSO WINTER STRAINED **LARD OILS,** Machine & Burning Oils. APPLY TO FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., Office and Works, Eighteenth & Blackwell-sts.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Anchor Line. Twice a week, and oftener when required, between New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, and all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. Cabin passage fare, $65; steerage fare, $28, United States currency, provisions included. Cabin plans on view, and state-rooms secured. Through Bills of Lading granted. Money remitted in any sum. Send for sailing bill and circular giving full details. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 324 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

STONE WARE, ETC.

R. ABBEY & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **STONE WARE, GLASS WARE,** Rockingham and Yellow Ware, 286 and 288 South Canal-st., CHICAGO.

FEATHER DUSTERS.

FEATHER DUSTERS At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of Craft & Young, of Philadelphia and Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm in Philadelphia will be settled by Geo. T. or Chas. F. Craft, who will continue the business in that city under the firm name of Craft Brothers. The business of the late firm in Chicago will be settled by John R. Young, who will continue the same in this city in his own name. Either of the partners in their respective cities will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. (Signed) GEO. T. CRAFT. JOHN R. YOUNG. CHAS. F. CRAFT. Chicago, March 1, 1872.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BAEDER, ADAMSON & CO., Manufacturers of **GLUE, CURLED HAIR,** Flint and Sand Paper, Ground Flint and Emery, Emery Paper and Emery Cloth, Saddlers' Hair, Cowhide Whips, etc. 47 SOUTH CANAL-ST., Chicago.

COAL.

MINER T. AMES & CO. COAL! COAL! We have reduced the price of INDIANA BLOCK COAL from $8.00 to **$6.50** Per ton, delivered. 1 West Randolph, Cor. Kinzie and Green, Cor. Elizabeth & Kinzie, AND Foot of Carpenter-st., North Branch.

FINANCIAL.

ST. JOSEPH & DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS BEARING 8 PER CENT INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, **Free of Tax,** AND IN Denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, Can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the city of St. Joseph, Mo. (an important railway centre), with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's munificent lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these lands at less than Four Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at 8 per cent, free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New York. The interest in either New York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from August 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice. Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division 8 per cent, recently placed by us at 97 1-2, being now quoted at from 101 1-2 to 102 1-2 and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO, Bankers, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Loans Negotiated On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE National Bank Note Company, OFFICE, NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS. Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions. NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

PRINTING MATERIAL, ETC.

TO THE Printers & Lithographers OF THE COUNTRY. I am now prepared to dispose of at private sale, the Printing Material in the Building, 81, 83 and 85 Centre-st., formerly occupied by the New York Printing Co., consisting of Presses, Type, Lithographic Stones, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, Cabinets, Wood-Cuts, Choice Vignettes from the best artists, Paper, Hydraulic Press, Steam Cutter, etc. The whole being confessedly the most complete establishment in the country. Catalogues sent on application. The prices will be fixed on each article and will afford purchasers due opportunity to secure the most material at a great reduction from Foundry prices. JOHN F. TROW. The Caxton Building, 81, 83 and 85 Centre-st., recently occupied by The New York Printing Co., To Let, with Steam Power.

FOR SALE.

Steam Lighter FOR SALE. STEAM LIGHTER EUREKA. Will carry 150 tons on deck. Inquire at office of North Chicago Rolling Mill Co., Room 18 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

RUBBER GOODS, ETC.

RUBBER GOODS & BELTING. Best Vulcanized Rubber Belting, Engine and Conducting Hose, Steam Packing of all kinds, Jewell's Oak Leather Belting, Rubber Clothing, Boots, &c., Carriage Cloth, Nursery Sheeting, Stationers' Bands and Rubber, Horse Covers & Interfering Straps, Wagon Springs, Nicholson's Files, Belt Hooks, Studs, and Rivets, Lace Leather and Tip Lacing. HALLOCK & WHEELER, Formerly 148 Lake-st. (established 1856), now 23 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

THE COUNCIL.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Public Works Requested to Draft an Ordinance for the Vacation of Quincy Street.

Interesting Discussion on the Subject.

Report of the Judiciary Committee on the Lake Front Question.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, pursuant to a call signed by Ald. Holden, McGennis, Thompson and Otis.

In the absence of the President, Ald. Holden presided. There were also present the following Aldermen: Otis, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Cullerton, Bailey, Bateham, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden and Busse.

VACATING QUINCY STREET.

Ald. McGennis moved to reconsider the vote by which the petition of property-owners for the vacation of Quincy street was referred.

The Chair decided the motion out of order.

Ald. McGennis presented the report, heretofore published in THE TRIBUNE, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee having given due consideration, find that the vacation of this portion of Quincy street, lying in, and running through, Block 121, School Section Addition to Chicago, is prayed for, in view of the fact that the United States Government has decided to purchase said Block 121, upon which to erect a building for the use of the Post Office and Custom House.

Your Committee, also, find that the petition is signed by all the owners, or their representatives, of the lots fronting on Quincy street, from State street to the river, with but two exceptions, and that these two parties are out of the city and State, and have no legal representatives residing here. Your Committee believe, as do the petitioners, that a building such as the Government will erect will be of greater benefit to their property than the existence of a street as narrow as is this Quincy street. Your Committee refer to the fact that Congress did, with great liberality, unanimity and promptness, appropriate a large sum of money, *four millions of dollars*, for the purchase of the ground, and the erection thereon of a building large enough to accommodate all the offices, and business in this city, and decided that to do this would require nothing less than a whole block or square, and upon this will proceed at once to erect a magnificent building, alike ornamental to the city and creditable to a great and liberal Government.

Your Committee recommend the passage of the accompanying ordinance, and would state further that what we recommend in regard to this block would have to be done in the case of any other block that might have been selected by the Government, not excepting the one upon which stood the old Post Office.

Following is the ordinance:

WHEREAS, A certain contract has been entered into between the United States and the owners of Block 121 in the School Section Addition of Chicago, whereby the said United States have agreed to purchase the said block for the location, construction, and maintenance of Government buildings thereon, provided that that portion of Quincy street fronting through and the alley through the same, shall be vacated and conveyed to the said United States, together with the lots in said block. And whereas, the proposed location, construction, and maintenance of the said Government buildings upon said block will be of great public benefit to the city of Chicago,

SECTION 1. Be it ordered by the Common Council of the city of Chicago, that the portion of Quincy street between the west line of Dearborn street and the east line of Clark street, and also the alley through the said Block 121, each be, and the same are hereby declared to be, vacated and closed, and the lots, or part of lots, abutting upon that portion of Quincy street above described, and upon said alley, shall extend to the centre of said street and alley respectively, and the same shall fully vest in and be the property of the respective owners of the said abutting lots, and the conveyance or transfer of the same to the United States, shall authorize the said United States to use the same and every part thereof, as its own private property. Provided, however, that if such conveyance or transfer to the United States shall not be concluded within six months within the passage hereof, this ordinance shall be null and void, and such vacation of no effect.

SEC. 2. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

Ald. Schaffner moved the reference of the report to the Board of Public Works, with instructions to report an ordinance on Monday next, for the vacation of the street.

The Chair inquired how the ordinance got before the Council in its present shape.

Ald. McGennis explained that it was through the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

Ald. Gardner said it was neither proper nor right to refer the report with instructions. The charter did not contemplate anything of the kind. He had never voted on any such motion. It was impertinent, unjust and not right. The Council had no more right to instruct the Board, than the Board had to instruct the Council how to vote.

Ald. Holden said it was strange that the managers of the movement had not gone to work correctly in the first place and had the ordinance originate from the Board of Public Works immediately. The Government had appropriated a sum for the purchase of a central lot and the erection of a building thereupon. The Government merely did what property owners were in the habit of doing, and asked that the street be vacated. The Council owed it to the Government to pass the ordinance and have the street vacated as a guarantee of good faith. He hoped there would be no more dallying in the matter.

Ald. McGennis said it certainly was an error on the Committee's part that the ordinance did not emanate from the Board of Public Works. The Chairman of that Committee (on Streets and Alleys) was out of town. The opposition to this matter was one of those unaccountable things for which he could offer no explanation.

Ald. Gardner seemed bitterly opposed to the ordinance. The Government had appropriated this $4,000,000 for the erection of a Government building. There was a possibility that Congress might repeal the act authorizing the expenditure of that sum. While the delegation at Washington was struggling for the passage of the Chicago Relief bill, he pitied any Alderman who was little enough to oppose the vacation of this paltry alley.

Ald. Sherwood said there was a cat in this meal. By the ordinance the Council was asked to surrender Quincy street, not to the Government, which had been so liberal, but to the property-owners. Now it either belongs to the city or not. There were some things he did not understand. That the $4,000,000 had been appropriated, it was understood; also that a Committee on Condemnation had been appointed to examine this. The Government had an option of 24 lots. The bids had been kept very secret, indeed. He would like to know what the bids were. He understood that other and more suitable lots had been offered for less than the sum offered for the Bigelow lot. To vacate an alley was unconstitutional. He was Constitutional lawyer enough to know that. Governor Palmer would not give his sanction to the purchase of the lot. He believed there was a ring in this thing. There was something mysterious about it. It was well known that there was a co-operation of South Side property-owners after the fire. They took the Postmaster by the collar and located him away down at Burlington Hall. Was that to benefit the city? The next step was to get the Board of Trade there. In that they failed. Then they tried to get the banks over there, and succeeded. If they wanted the city to give up that ground, he opposed it. He hated this sectional feeling. The city was unfortunately divided by the river, and if a sectional issue were to be forced, the South Side members would find themselves in a very small minority, for the West Division contained a majority of citizens.

Ald. McGrath read from the charter to show it the duty of the Council to refer it to the Board without further action. He didn't see the necessity for debate.

Ald. Schaffner said he knew his motion was in order. It was simply a request to the Board to prepare that ordinance. He did not envy the feelings or position of any Alderman who opposed the vacation of the street. The question of being a block further south would not enhance property on the northwest side one cent. It ill became the city to oppose the passage of the ordinance. He knew positively that if the Government did not purchase this lot, the Secretary of the Treasury had come to the length of his authority, and certainly Congress would not make another such appropriation.

Ald. Gardner said his position was not opposed to the Government taking possession of Quincy street; but he was opposed to $30,000 going into the pockets of a ring or the Bigelow family. The Government, to acquire the title, must condemn that property. Ald. Schaffner and McGennis were the men who were in opposition to the Government. It that street was to be vacated the city must stand the damages. Corporation Counsel Tuley's opinion confirmed him in that view. The United States could be accommodated by another block better suiting the West Division. The people had to go to the Post Office. The lines of railroad were all tending in to the West Side.

A vote was taken after further debate, resulting, yeas 17, nays 9, as follows:

Yeas—Otis, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Bailey, Bateham, Holden, Heath, Gill, McGrath, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Schaffner—17.

Nays—Cullerton, Gardner, Sherwood, Buehler, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney—9.

POUNDKEEPERS CONFIRMED.

The Committee on Police, to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor, appointing J. C. McGrath Poundkeeper for the South Division, Mr. Hackett for the West, and Henry Smith for the North, reported recommending the confirmation of the appointments.

The report was concurred in and the nominations confirmed.

The Council then adjourned.

THE LAKE FRONT AND THE RAILROADS.

Previous to adjournment the following important report was handed to the Clerk, but was not reached:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred the resolution concerning the payment of $800,000 with interest at 4 per cent to the Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Michigan Central Railroad Companies, and the amendment thereto, or substitute therefor, providing for the ratification of the proposed sale of the three blocks of land to said Railroad Companies and for the appointment of a Committee to procure further legislation, having had the same under advisement, respectfully report: That they do not consider any action on the part of the city, with regard to the original resolution, either necessary or proper for the following reasons:

1. That the city never received said sum of money, or any other sum, from said railway corporations, or either of them.

2. That the money supposed, by said resolution, to be in the control of the city, is not now, and never has been, under its control or jurisdiction. Your Committee is advised by the City Comptroller and the City Treasurer that the sum named in said resolution is now, and has been for the whole time, in the hands of Walter Kimball, Esq., subject, at all times, to the order and control of said railway companies; and that said sum can now, and could at any time, be taken by said companies, without any action on the part of the city.

3. That as the city cannot control the money in the hands of said Kimball, an order by the city to pay such sum to said railway companies would amount to a donation of $800,000 to said Kimball.

4. That the City should not be required to pay interest on moneys it never had nor received.

With regard to the proposed substitute accepting the terms and conditions of the act of April 16, 1869, usually known as "The Lake Front act," your Committee respectfully report:

That by an interlocutory decree rendered in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, August 23, 1869, in a suit wherein the United States are complainants, and the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Companies and the City of Chicago are defendants, so much of said act as relates to lands north of Madison street and east of Michigan avenue, was declared to be unconstitutional and void, and [illegible] grounds remain forever vacant of buildings [illegible] issued re[illegible] the City of Chicago, and directing said companies and city "to forever cease to use the same in any way, or encroach thereupon until," etc., which said injunction is still in force. All of which will appear from the papers furnished by the United States District Attorney, and filed herewith.

That, with reference to the two squares or blocks north of Madison street, and the remaining one south, and all of the other blocks east of Michigan avenue and north of Park row, the charter provides in Section 43 of Chapter 7 that "no encroachment shall be made upon the land or water * * * by any railroad company * * * neither the Common Council of the City of Chicago, nor any other authority shall ever have the power to permit encroachments thereon without the assent of all the persons owning lots or land on said street or avenue," which said section was enacted Feb. 13, 1861, and re-enacted Feb. 13, 1863. The act of April of 1869 does not in terms repeal this section, or any law or part of law, but simply conveys the fee of the squares north of Monroe street to the railroad companies, and south thereof to the city. So that if this act should eventually be held to be valid, it is inconsistent with the charter sections cited, and does not repeal them, therefore, even by implication, for a conveyance of the naked fee is a conveyance subject to all existing rights, easements, burdens, and equities concerning which there is a notice. Said act does not cut off the right of common which the people previously enjoyed by dedication and by statutory confirming such dedication; nor can the Council, by a quit claim deed, authorize "the erection thereon of a passenger depot" until the consent of all the parties owning land on the entire length of Michigan avenue assent thereto, and there is no pretence that such assent has ever been obtained.

Section 6 of the Act of April 16, 1869, provides that the Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Michigan Central Railroads shall pay to the city $800,000, "to be paid in the manner following, viz: $200,000 within *three* months from and after the passage of this act; $200,000 within *six* months; $200,000 within *nine* months; $200,000 within *twelve* months; and section 6 of said act provides that "in case the said Common Council shall *neglect* or *refuse* thus to quit claim and release to the said Companies as aforesaid within *four months* from and after the passage of this act, *then the said Companies shall be discharged from all obligation to pay the balance remaining unpaid to said city.*" It appears from the authorized edition of State laws that the act passed and went into force April 16, 1869, and, as the Council has neglected or refused to make such quit claim deed for more than four months, an acceptance now on the part of the city would be a sale (so far as the city could make it) of the three squares for $200,000. The force of this conclusion is not weakened by the fact that the city has been enjoined, as *four months and twelve days* intervened between the passage of the act and the granting of the injunction; and the City is not yet enjoined as to the South square.

With regard to the resolution authorizing the appointment of a Committee to proceed to Springfield to procure legislation to avoid this conflict or muddle of laws, your Committee are of the opinion that it is inexpedient for the city to do any act or acts to give vitality to the act of April 16, 1869, for the reasons:

1. That, by the terms of said act the Illinois Central Railroad takes the outer harbor and all the wharfing privileges east of their right of way, from the mouth of the river to a point south of and near to the Round House "and Machine Shops of said Company" forever from all municipal and county taxation.

2. That the holding of lands in perpetuity by railway corporations, or Common Councils, beyond what is necessary for the ample accommodation of their business, is wrong in principle, and pernicious in results, and contrary to the spirit of republican institutions, believing that the three squares are needed, and could be acquired by condemnation. They, therefore, recommend the passage of the annexed resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Council that the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Companies should have the three blocks of land lying between these [illegible] Michigan avenue, and between Monroe and Randolph streets, and that the Council recommend that the injunction be so modified as to enable said companies to acquire or condemn such squares for depot uses if such modification can be made.

THREE AGAINST ONE.

Firemen Cut off from the Privilege of a Trial Before the Board of Police.

Talcott, Rehm, and Chadwick Enact a Rule to that Effect—Sheridan's Unavailing Protest.

A regular meeting of the Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair, and present a full Board.

The Board proceeded to take up the order of the afternoon, which is as follows:

Ordered, That the rules and regulations for the government of the Fire Department, adopted on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1870, be so amended that hereafter whenever the Board of Police shall be satisfied of the unfitness of any member of the Fire Department for the position to which he has been appointed, he shall, in the discretion of the Board, without any trial upon charges, be changed to some other position in the Department, reduced in rank, or discharged from the Department.

Commissioner Chadwick moved its adoption.

Commissioner Sheridan said the order was unnecessary, and opposed it. The rules already prescribed that the Board could discharge members of the Department for incapacity, negligence, and the like. The charter contemplated that both bodies, the Police and Fire Departments, were under similar rules. It was not fair to give one Department the privilege of trial, and deprive the other of it. The introduction of the order was an intention to avoid the obligations of the charter. It was contrary to the spirit of the institutions of the country to discharge a man without a fair trial. It was dangerous to make such a rule,—to discharge a man on the whisper of a Marshal. It was ungenerous.

Commissioner Rehm said there was nothing of the kind contemplated. It was merely to decapitate men of whose incapacity they were thoroughly convinced, without the trouble of a long and tedious trial.

Commissioner Sheridan said that under such an order the men would be placed under a thorough political despotism. In case of the Marshal's being a bitter partisan, he could make use of the power thus given him to place the men under him in a condition of political servitude. When he came into the Board he knew too well that the people were controlled by the police, and the police by their superiors, and he had endeavored to emancipate both by the introduction of a resolution prohibiting a policeman from doing anything on election day but vote as he pleased. The press had applauded him thoroughly.

President Talcott said that, while he maintained his position as a member of the Board, he would not subject himself to such a condition of affairs as was witnessed some days ago, when a rumseller, a witness in the Schank trial, had refused to testify, on the ground that it would injure his business. He would never again have such a trial. He would have authority, in future, to dismiss an offender without being subject to any such a reply.

Commissioner Sheridan said there were a great many people in the world who wanted absolute power.

Commissioner Talcott inquired of the Secretary the charges against the policeman who had appealed to the Courts.

Thereupon a wrangle followed, Commissioner Sheridan maintaining that he had opposed the dismissal of the man.

Commissioner Rehm said if the rule they were discussing applied to the Police Department, the city would not be troubled with any such litigation.

Commissioner Sheridan said under an absolute despotism we could all be put in jail without a trial.

Commissioner Talcott insisted that such authority was necessary for the maintenance of discipline in the Department.

Commissioner Sheridan said it was establishing a very bad precedent, indeed.

Commissioner Talcott said the patient needed the medicine.

Commissioner Rehm instanced the trial of Schank. How much better it would have been if Schank had been decapitated; it would have been infinitely better than the long, tedious trial he had been allowed.

Commissioner Talcott inquired what good had come of the trial. What was delivered?

Commissioner Sheridan said it would have been most unfair. He contended that it was contrary to the charter.

Commissioner Talcott was not very much afraid of charters or constitutions either. The sovereign people had something to do with the matter. This was a progressive age; and though he did not suppose he knew anything more than his father, but he lived in another age. Now he would never have tried Williams after Schank's trial, for, to his certain knowledge, Williams' case had been thoroughly investigated by the Grand Jury.

Commissioner Chadwick said they were looking to the Board for the regeneration of the Department. They did not care how they set about it, but they did wish the forces made efficient.

Commissioner Talcott said the forces could not be controlled in any other way. He hoped the Legislature would amend the charter by taking the right of appeal from the police force, for the benefit of the good, prompt, upright policemen.

The discussion continued warmly, Commissioner Talcott believing it to be the duty of the Board to treat the men as men would treat men; tell them and tell them frankly what was wrong, as he told Sergeant Douglass the other day.

He instanced the employes of the Board of Public Works. That Board never tried its employes before discharging them.

Commissioner Sheridan thought it unkind to men who were risking their lives.

Commissioner Talcott said the life business was played out. The men understood and undertook that risk.

After further discussion a vote was taken resulting:

Yeas—Talcott, Rehm, and Chadwick, 3.

Nays—Sheridan, 1.

Promiscuous conversation then followed. Ald. Schaffner, who came in, said the great bane of the force had been the exercise of outside political influence in putting men on the force and keeping them there. He instanced a sight seen some time ago, of a policeman playing cards in a saloon in full uniform.

Commissioner Sheridan said he had asked the Mayor to write to Paris and get a copy of the regulations in that city.

Commissioner Rehm said the present rules were good enough, if they were enforced.

Commissioner Sheridan said one of his propositions had been disregarded. He had proposed a fatigue dress for policemen off duty, such as a cape or something of that kind, which should distinguish them from policemen on duty.

Commissioner Talcott thought it a good idea.

The Board proceeded to discuss the question of rebuilding the Long John and several other engine houses destroyed by the fire.

Commissioner Talcott thought the Long John site could be sold and a lot purchased on Fifth avenue.

The Board adjourned without action.

Chicago Enterprise.

The rapidity with which our city is recovering from the traces of the late disaster, and the energy and enterprise displayed by our merchants, is not only retaining, but largely extending, the extensive trade centralizing in Chicago, is worthy of praise. As one instance, may be noted that of the house of Sweet, Dempster & Co., so favorably known to the trade of the Northwest as importers and dealers in hats, caps, furs, and straw goods, formerly at Nos. 102 and 104 Michigan avenue. In two days after the fire they were located at their present stand, Nos. 59 and 61 West Washington street, over the office of the United States Express Company, ready for business, and filling orders from their customers without any interruption, with new fresh goods, thereby enabling them to report an increase of business double in quantity to that of any former year in the same period of time. This firm are now ready for the spring trade, with a most attractive assortment in every department of hats, caps, straw goods, umbrellas, and parasols, and are prepared to offer the merchants of the West every inducement in first-class goods and close prices.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 29.—Cattle inactive; very best on sale to-day, 6¼@7¼; first quality, 5¼@6¼; medium or good to fair quality, 4½@5¼. Receipts, 850; sales, 755.

Hogs in fair demand at 6½@7. Receipts, 3,317. Sheep were in good demand at 6½@8½. Receipts, 1,486.

ANTI-RAILROADERS.

The Pending Ordinance Before the Common Council Meets with Much Opposition.

Serious Objections Urged Against the Vacation of Rockwell Street.

Also with Reference to the Occupancy of Depot Place.

Meeting Last Evening—Mr. Runyan Frees His Mind—Resolutions—Appointment of a Committee.

A public meeting of citizens opposed to the ordinance now pending in the Common Council for the admission of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad into the city, was held last evening at Stanley Hall, corner of West Lake and Paulina streets. About one hundred persons were present. The hall was very cold and poorly lighted.

The meeting was called to order by S. S. Hayes, who read the call, and then moved that a Chairman be elected. He nominated A. G. Throop, Esq., who was chosen.

On taking the chair, Mr. Throop suggested that a Secretary should be chosen. John V. Carpenter was elected.

The ordinance proposed to be passed was read by Mr. S. S. Hayes, who stated that it had been consented that Mr. Walker, attorney of the road, should speak in favor of the ordinance.

REMARKS OF MR. WALKER.

Mr. E. Walker, attorney of the road, said he had mistaken the purpose of the meeting, supposing it to be the perfection of a remonstrance against the ordinance. He would prefer to hear objections before proceeding to answer them. The ordinance was first drawn in favor of the C., C. & I. C. R. R., which had never reached the central part of the city with their own tracks, having reached their grounds on the Chicago & Northwestern tracks. For the simple use of the road bed and track was twice cents per mile per ton for freight and four cents per mile for passengers. When they undertook to lay a track on Kinzie street, they were opposed by the Northwestern, who claimed to be the owners in fee simple of the right of way from Ada street to Ashland avenue on Kinzie street, and to have the right to forbid the use of the street by that or any other company. An examination of the record proved the claim to be well founded, excepting as to the north half of the street, which, from having been in use for twenty years, was dedicated to the public use. They were obliged to cross the track, but found that they could not use the south half of Kinzie street. They had then chosen Depot street on which to run west to Ada street, beyond which they could use a portion of Kinzie street. The matter had been thoroughly canvassed before the Railroad Committee of the last Common Council, and all objections had been heard. The Committee reported favorably upon it, and when the new Council was elected it was referred to the new Committee on Railroads, where also it was thoroughly discussed. He wished to deny that the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes road was owned or controlled by the Pennsylvania Company nor the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Hayes said [illegible] for the Fort Wayne road, that the Danville road was under lease to the Pennsylvania Company, as was also the C. C. & I. C. road.

Mr. Walker again denied that this was true of the Danville Road, but declined to answer, at that time, concerning the C. C. & I. C. Road. He went on to say that the Danville, the C. C. & I. C., and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Companies had united on the same terms in the city, though not over the same tracks, so that the whole West Side should not be cut up in various localities by railroad depots and grounds. These three roads required double tracks for the transaction of their business. The ordinance had not been sprung upon the people. It was drawn up by the Corporation Counsel, and had been discussed in every paragraph by the Mayor and the Railroad Committee, and approved by them. If the provisions of the ordinance were not strange enough to insure the faithful construction of viaducts by the companies, then make it stronger, if it could be made any more binding or rigid, than it now is. If there were any aggrieved parties owning property fronting on Kinzie street, he could say that the company was ready and anxious to buy, at its cash value, before the tracks should be laid, every foot of property fronting on Kinzie street, between Ashland avenue and the city limits. He apprehended no trouble with parties owning land fronting on Kinzie street. The opposition came from parties owning property south of Depot place—property which the companies did not wish to buy. They did propose to pay the damage sustained by that property, which could not be ascertained until after the ordinance was passed.

In reply to a question by Mr. Hayes, Mr. Walker stated that his company owned about 400 feet on the South Side of Kinzie street, between Ada street and Western avenue. He also said that the C. C. & I. C. road was under the control of the Pennsylvania Company, as was also the Fort Wayne road. It would be utterly impossible to make the business of both companies in the grounds of either. The frankness and candor which characterized the manner of the gentleman produced a favorable effect upon the auditory which gave him a round of applause at the conclusion of his remarks.

MR. RUST

corrected Mr. Walker's statement, that no opposition had arisen among owners of property South of Kinzie street. If the gentleman would go into that portion of the city, he would find considerable opposition of Rockwell street. The hemming in of the West Side by such a road, would render the parks beyond, almost worthless.

MR. HAYES

being called for, said that he had lived in Chicago 22 years, nearly all that time in the West Division. He had seen the time when there was scarcely a house west of Deacon Carpenter's place. This mighty growth was the result of the energy of the people, who had a right to demand of the Common Council that the should not be sacrificed to a gigantic corporation. [Applause.] It was admitted that both the C. C. & I. C. and the Fort Wayne Roads were under the same control, and when it was urged that fifteen railroads were seeking admission to the city, the people had a right to inquire whether those fifteen roads were not all under the control of one or two immense corporations, whose object was to get possession of the entire city. He felt that himself and his neighbors had a right to be heard upon this question. It had been said that the matter had been a long time before the Common Council. He wanted to know if it come to this, that the legislation of this great city was to be done in secret by a Committee without having had any such subject referred to them. The matter was still an open question, and we had a right to demand of the Common Council a hearing before this railroad right of way shall be granted. It was too late for the Northwestern Railroad to claim that the whole of Kinzie street did not belong to the city of Chicago. The question had never been tested in the Courts, but the street had been recognized, for twenty years or more, as being under the authority and control of the city authority. The proposed ordinance was one of the most extraordinary in history, and if the gentleman (Mr. Walker) succeeded in securing its passage by the Common Council, he could travel the country over and announce himself as the lawyer who succeeded in inducing a great city to give itself away to a railroad company. That provision in the ordinance, granting the privilege of crossing and of using cross streets, was extremely dangerous, as it threw open the door for the railroad companies to buy land at any distance from the main tracks, and then run side tracks to that land. The damage to property south of Depot place was estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars, as substantial and permanent buildings had been erected there, and yet it was proposed to almost destroy this property, and to give no guarantee of compensation. The speaker considered that the provision relating to viaducts was altogether insufficient. Why was not the building of viaducts made an express condition, as is the building of the bridge over the South Branch. It was claimed that no road was compelled to build viaducts because the Northwestern road could not be compelled to do so. Then the roads seeking admission must be rigidly bound to build viaducts by express contract and agreement with the city, for it was only by this means that the lives and persons of the people could be properly protected. As to the right of compensation granted by law, he inquired what chance the owner of a small lot, already mortgaged, and the man receiving less than two dollars a day, would have in prosecuting a law-suit for damages against a corporation like the Pennsylvania Company.

RESOLUTIONS.

The views of the opponents to the ordinance in question were embodied in a series of resolutions, of which he moved the passage. The preamble sets forth the fact that the passage of the ordinance would inflict an enormous injury, for which no adequate compensation can be made, and that the granting of the privilege is unnecessary and unreasonable, while the resolutions declare that the ordinance ought not to pass, and should be opposed unless its obnoxious features be removed; that consent shall never be given to any railroad company to cross all streets and alleys between Western avenue and Halsted street and Madison and Kinzie streets; that the building of depots and tracks on Depot place would be a wanton damage to property-owners, and should not be permitted; that all railroads should occupy a level below the surface of the ground; that the ordinance would not be opposed if the route were less objectionable and injurious, and if suitable conditions for the protection of the people were imposed; and that a committee of seven be appointed to confer with the Mayor, Corporation Counsel and Railroad Committee, with a view to removing the objectionable features of the ordinance, or to procure its defeat. Such committee to have power to call future meetings, and to employ legal assistance if necessary.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. E. F. Runyan said that he would like to speak to the resolutions before they were adopted.

Mr. Hayes said: "This is our meeting; we have paid for the hall, and you ought not to intrude your views on behalf of the railroad companies."

Mr. Runyan said that he came to the meeting as a citizen and a tax-payer of West Chicago, and as having an equal interest with them all. He represented no corporation of any kind, and never had done. He proposed to speak only as a citizen of Chicago. [Applause.]

Mr. Hayes said he didn't know whether Mr. Runyan had brought with him a party of sympathizers to break up the meeting, but he would again call his attention to the fact that this was a meeting of those opposed to the ordinance. Mr. Runyan could call another meeting where he could express his views.

Mr. Runyan replied, with dignity, that Mr. Hayes had known him for twenty years, and knew he was above such a proceeding as organizing a party of sympathizers. He only desired to speak as a citizen of Chicago.

Mr. Hayes insisted that he had no right to express his views at this meeting, but supposed he would, and so he (Hayes) reluctantly yielded the point.

The chair said the meeting was open for free discussion, and invited Mr. Runyan to proceed.

Mr. Runyan said he was in favor of putting as many railroad tracks together as possible, to the end that property might not be damaged beyond what could be avoided. Confine the tracks as much as possible. He was the owner of 6,000 feet of ground west of Western avenue, and still he was in favor of the route proposed in the ordinance. [Applause.] The Chicago & LaSalle Road had been told that it must come in on the Burlington & Quincy route. This should be the principle. It was a settled fact that the roads must come into Chicago. It was sufficient to know that the railroads must have some place to come in, and then select a place which would do as little harm as possible.

Mr. A. L. Robinson moved that the meeting adjourn, as it was getting very cold in the hall.

Mr. Charles Henrotin moved the adoption of the resolutions without further debate.

Mr. Robinson pressed his motion to adjourn.

Mr. Runyan said: "I don't care how soon you adjourn. I propose to finish my speech before those resolutions are passed—unless you withdraw the resolutions, and hold a free meeting on Saturday night."

Mr. Hayes: "We don't propose to do anything of the kind."

Tom Courtney said a number of railroad employes were on hand for the purpose of breaking up the meeting.

Mr. Runyan said that it was proposed to pay all the damages resulting from the occupancy of Depot place. The companies must have some place in which to erect a depot, and this was as good a spot as any. There was a ring in Chicago and in Washington whose object was to secure the business for the southern part of the city, to the injury of the western and northwestern portions, and he was in favor of the ordinance in question, because it would give the West Side more railroads.

Mr. Henrotin moved the passage of the resolutions without further debate.

Mr. Hayes said he had not expected, after the courtesy which had been extended to Mr. Walker, that another railroad attorney would come here and undertake to suppress a free expression of opinion.

Mr. Runyan said that he was not in any way connected with any railroad.

Mr. Hayes said that Mr. Runyan had proposed buying of him a piece of property.

Mr. Runyan said he wanted it for himself.

Mr. Hayes said he (Runyan) proposed building an elevator on the land, and this he could not do without at least an understanding with some railroad company. In fact, he had been told that Mr. Runyan was a land-purchasing agent for the Danville road.

Mr. Runyan denied it.

Mr. Hayes protested against the packing of the meeting by the hirelings of the railway companies. They might beat us by terrorism in the Common Council, or by purchasing the Aldermen. Indeed, the gentlemen had been engaged in defending some of the Aldermen, and he was glad to say they had been convicted. [Applause.] He believed there were present enough opponents to the ordinance to pass the resolutions, and he called for a vote.

A gentleman named Wilson, who owned a house and lot on St. John's place, explained how he would be injured by the occupancy of Depot place.

The resolutions were then put to a vote, and were adopted by a [illegible] majority.

The Chair said he was under the impression that the ayes had it.

THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hayes accepted the decision with alacrity, and called for the appointment of the Committee contemplated by the resolutions. The Committee was appointed, to consist of S. S. Hayes, T. E. Courtney, Wm. Kerfoot, J. H. Carpenter, Chas. Henrotin, Carter H. Harris, and W. E. Owsley.

The meeting then dispersed without adjourning.

THE LAW COURTS.

Suit Brought by a Woman to Recover $5,000 for a Whaling Inflicted by Her Landlord—Railroad Case.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Caroline Boehler and her husband, Theophilus, being in possession of premises, on Ewing street, in which they resided early in October last, in consequence of a scarcity of labor, were compelled to move. Theophilus, who had paid rent to some day in the middle of October, notified his landlord, Mr. William Lees, of his intention to vacate the premises. A few days afterward there came the great fire which destroyed a large portion of the city and drove thousands to seek shelter in the West Division. Theophilus scenting labor, changed his mind as to the change of residence. Mr. Lees, however, desired to receive a new tenant. This desire upon his part caused a considerable fuss, in the course of which, it is confessed, he brutally illtreated Mrs. Caroline. For this ill-treatment she claimed $5,000, the defendant having been already fined for the breach of the peace $50. The case was given to the jury.

—A bill to quiet title was filed by James H. Fisk against Carter, Smith and a number of others. The property affected is Lot 13, in Block 2, Duncan's Addition in the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 17, 39, north range, 14 east, victoriginally, the property of William G. Ewing, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, who dying left a will under which this property was in Chancery set off to one Sophia C. Noel, but without deed. After her death the property it is claimed came to complainants who seek to take the equitable title as against the holders of the legal title.

—An action, replevin, was commenced by the Zinc Roofing and Ornamenting Company, to recover from one Anton Gastian a number (about 200) plaster of Paris dies of considerable value, which it is alleged the defendant unjustly holds in possession.

—An action on the case was commenced by Joseph Silver against John Smith and Michael Mahoney, in which the damages are laid at $2,000.

—William H. Condon brought suit (assumpsit) against John Dargan, demanding $1,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.

In the case of Honora Sweeney, as administratrix of her late husband Michael, against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, which was an action to recover for the death of Michael Sweeney, at the crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, where the deceased was working in the employ of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne Company, on the track of that Company, the jury found for the defendant. The accident occurred about the middle of December, 1867, and it has heretofore been the subject of jury trial.

—An action on the case was commenced by Hans Osterman against Karen Andersen, in which the damages are laid at $1,000.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Thursday, Feb. 29.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 45 in Block 9, McReynold's Addition, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $450.

Lot 44 in Block 9, McReynold's Addition, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $450.

Lots 73 and 74 in Diller's Block 40, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $3,200.

Lots 27 and 28 in L. D. Boone's Addition, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $4,000.

Lots 45 and 46 in Block 8, David S. Lee's Addition, dated Nov. 14, 1871; consideration, $1,040.

Pine st, s e cor of Indiana st, w f, 50x100 ft, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $25,000.

Halsted st, n w cor of Lumber st, e f, 28x106 ft, with buildings, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 36, in Block 2, of Page Bro.'s Blocks 15 and 18, in w ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $1,400.

Twenty-sixth st, n w cor of Wallace st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $850.

Lot 84, in Boske's Block 5, of Cochran et al, w ½ s e ¼ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $600.

Goethe st, w of Wells st, s f, 23½x132 ft, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $1,000.

Chicago av, near Morgan st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 28, 1870; consideration, $2,000.

Robey st, s e cor Harrison st, triangular Lot of 72½x67½ ft, dated Feb 24; consideration, $1,100.

Bremer st, between Division and Elm sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb 22; consideration, $915.

Lot 2, in Block 5, of Smith's ne ¼ of ne ¼ of Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Dec. 19, 1871; consideration, $6,000.

Ruble st, s of Canalport av, w f, 24 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $1,325.

Union st, s of Canalport av, w f, 24 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 40, in Macey et al., Block 23, in Sec. 7, 39, 24, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $1,190.

The rear part of premises No. 409 West Kinzie st, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $1,250.

Lots 18 to 20, and 33 to 36 in Block 1, of Millard and Decker's e ½ s e ¼ n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Sept. 12, 1871; consideration, $3,300.

The premises No. 880 West Washington st, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $2,500.

Ashland av, se corner of Fourth st, w f, 54x111 ft, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $2,400.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 38, in Block 2, in Rawson and Akerly's north 74 rods of ne ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb 27; consideration, $600.

Lots 17 and 18, in Block 2, Rawson and Akerly's north 74 rods of ne ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb 24; consideration, $1,400.

Ellis av, s of Oakwood av, w f, 50x180 ft, dated Nov. 6, 1871; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 15, in Wellington's Subdivision of 1 8-10 acres in ne ¼ of Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $400.

MISSOURI.

Award of Premiums in the Poultry Exhibition—A Veto Withdrawn.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 29.—About five inches of snow fell here last night. It is reported still deeper south of here.

The award of premiums commenced yesterday in the poultry exhibition. The largest number of prizes was taken by George A. Deitz, of Chambersburg, Pa.; D. H. Wilber, of Iowa; W. H. Todd, Nell & Co., J. C. Long, R. W. Harbaugh, and Frank Ford, of Ohio; J. Y. Bicknell, of New York; J. B. Butterfield, Mrs. E. O. Freeman, and C. W. Heaton, Illinois; W. H. Churchman, Delaware. The exhibition has been visited by a large number of people, and is regarded as a great success. It will close to-night.

Governor Brown, yesterday, asked permission of the Senate to withdraw his veto of the bill increasing the capital of the savings banks to $3,000,000, which was granted.

PACIFIC COAST.

Conviction of a Murderer in California—Capture of Whites by Apaches in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—John Devine, *alias* "Chickery," who was a pugilist until he had his right hand slashed while making a drunken raid in this city upon saloons, some years since, and has long been known as a desperado of the worst description, was convicted this evening of the murder of August Camp, and will be sentenced on Monday. He received the verdict with utter indifference.

A dispatch from Arizona says that Martinez station, on Rain Creek, has been captured by the Apaches. Three men were captured; also six stage horses.

New Spring Suits.

Ladies in search of the new styles for spring will do well to ride on the Randolph street cars to Reid's cloak and suit rooms, No. 6 6 West Lake street. He has opened the season with elegant suits made after early Parisian and Berlin models, and the high reputation attained by the manufacturing department of the old "Golden Fleece" while under his management will be sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the work. He has some of the best *articles des modes* in the city, yet his prices are low.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

A Good Days' Work Yesterday in the Illinois General Assembly.

Final Passage of the Cook County Reassessment Bill.

Defeat and Recommittal of the Revenue Bill in the House.

Passage of the School Fund Bill in the Senate.

The Free Library, Insurance, and Penitentiary Creditors' Bills Passed in the House.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 29.—The Fees and Salaries bill was to-day reported back from the Senate Committee with a few amendments, among them one giving Justices of the Peace in Cook County the same fees as those in other counties. There is a probability that other amendments may be offered, but, on the whole, it now looks as if the bill would pass about as it came from the House.

THE REVENUE BILL

was defeated in the House, receiving 55 votes to 76 against it. Had it received anywhere near eighty votes, enough changes could have been secured to pass it, but the number required was too great at short request. The bill was sent back to the Revenue Committee, whence it will be reported back with modifications, though some would prefer to have the Senate bill brought up and considered. The vote on the passage of the bill stood—yeas, Republicans, 41; Democrats, 7; nays, Republicans, 31; Democrats, 44. Cook County gave twenty votes for the bill and two against it.

IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED.

The Senate passed their School bill by an almost unanimous vote, while the House passed the Senate bill for reassessment in Cook County, and also the Penitentiary Creditors' bill, though without an emergency clause, so it will not become a law till July. The Senate at once concurred in the amendments. So many Democrats were willing to let it pass that, but for the absence of so many Republicans, it could have succeeded with the emergency clause.

GREENEBAUM'S BILL

is in rather better position than it was. The Judiciary Committee had another meeting to-day, and agreed to report it back. The opposition to it has partly died out, but it will be energetically fought. Personal efforts have done much for this bill, but it has another ordeal to undergo after it leaves the Senate.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The bill to amend an act incorporating Agricultural Societies, allows them to increase their capital stock to $50,000.

PENITENTIARY AFFAIRS.

A recent report of the Penitentiary Commissioners states that, during September, October, and November, they had a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $10,000, and, during December and January, of $7,000. The estimates for the next ten months show a surplus of $50,000.

INSANE ASYLUMS—RAILROAD POLICE BILL.

The Senate passed a great number of bills today, among them those for finishing and furnishing the Northern and Southern Insane Asylums and Railroad Police bill, which is one prepared with great care by Senator Fuller.

CANAL BILL.

The House adopted its Canal bill as amended, and by an overwhelming majority, practically decided in favor of a reduction of tolls.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

Mr. Nelson's substitute for Senate Eminent Domain bill was to-day adopted by a very close vote, and then only by a change of two or three men who were opposed to it, but who thought it better to have that than to have no legislation whatever on the subject. Had the House been fuller, however, there would have been no necessity for this unwilling support. What welcome the Senate will give this bill it is yet impossible to say, but there is certainly a disposition to compromise. The situation has now so far changed that the choice seems to be between Nelson's bill, perhaps with amendments, and nothing at all.

FREE LIBRARY BILL.

Thanks to Mr Turner's persistent efforts, the Free Library bill was taken up, and the Senate amendments were concurred in, thus passing the bill.

MAYORS' BILL.

The Committee on Municipal Affairs of the Senate will report back the Mayors' bill to-morrow, without amendment.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 29, 1872.

Met at 10 a. m.

ABSENT.

Alexander, (leave); Bishop, (sick); Crawford, (leave); Hampton, (sickness in family); Boyd, (sick); Jackson, (sick); Langley, (leave); Little, (sick); Reddick, (leave); Vaughan.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. FLAGG, from the Committee on Education, reported back the bill relating to the Hallock School District, in Peoria County, which was laid on the table.

Also, the bill relating to the consolidation of institutions of learning. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, the bill to enable counties to establish County Industrial Schools, recommending its passage.

Mr. WASHBURN, from the Select Committee, reported back House bill 668, to repeal the act vacating certain out lots in the city of Chester, recommending its passage. The bill was passed—yeas, 29; nays, 3.

GOVERNMENT CONTINGENT FUND.

The vote by which House bill 755, to provide the Governor with a Contingent Fund, was lost, was reconsidered and the bill passed—yeas, 35; nays, none.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. ANDERSON introduced a bill to abolish the office of Penitentiary Commissioner. Ordered to second reading, and referred to the Committee on Penal Institutions.

Mr. EDSALL introduced a bill to authorize towns to sell real estate.

RECIPROCITY.

Senate bill 440, to grant the use of the canals in this State to the use of the inhabitants of the Dominion of Canada, was passed—yeas, 33; nays, 0.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Senate bill 429, making appropriation for the payment of officers and members of the next General Assembly, and for salaries of State officers, was read a third time.

Mr. EPLER objected to the vague and uncertain terms of the bill.

Mr. FULLER replied that it was impossible to state the exact sum required. It was not known how many days the next General Assembly would sit, in which Mr. PIERCE concurred, explaining the bill at length. The bill passed—yeas, 38; nays, none.

COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Senate bill 425, to authorize counties to establish County Industrial Schools was read a second time, and tabled for printing.

NAMES OF CITIES.

House Bill 309, to enable any city, incorporated town, or village to change its name, was passed—yeas, 30; nays, 0.

The title was amended by striking out the word "incorporated" wherever it occurred therein.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

House Bill 544, to authorize County Boards to take measures to enforce laws relating to cruelty to animals, was passed—yeas, 30; nays, 1—Mr. Washburn voting no.

FEES AND SALARIES.

Mr. BANGS, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, reported back House bill 697, relating to fees and salaries, with an amendment providing for fees of Masters in Chancery, Commissioners to make sales, striking out section 35½, providing that Masters in Chancery shall receive the same fees as Circuit Clerks and Sheriffs for services; striking out section 39, providing for fees of Justices of the third class, and giving the same fees to these officers of all classes. The amendments were ordered printed.

FREE SCHOOLS.

Senate bill 37, to establish a system of free schools, was passed—yeas, 32; nays, 1, Mr. Williams voting no.

COURTS IN CITIES.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back Senate bill 211, relating to Courts in cities, with amendments, which were concurred in.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER.

Mr. WASHBURN entered a motion to reconsider the passage of the School bill.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

House bill 152, for an act concerning drovers, was recommitted to Senator Epler. House bill 533, to protect purity of elections and punish offences therein, was tabled.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Elections, reported back the bill relating to the election of Boards of Election, with amendments, which were concurred in.

An invitation to attend the annual festival of the National Sharpshooters Association at Highland, Ill., was accepted.

Senate bill 400, indebtedness of the Penitentiary, as amended by the House, was taken up and concurred in—yeas, 31; nays, 0.

Several House bills were read a second time.

Mr. McNULTA, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill authorizing towns, &c., to contract for a supply of water.

Mr. WASHBURN withdrew his motion to reconsider the passage of the School bill.

Senate bill 252, to appropriate money to the State Horticultural Society, was passed. Yeas, 26; nays, 3. Messrs. Donahue, Harlan, and Landrigan voting no.

The vote by which the bill to pay the indebtedness of the Soldiers' Orphans' Asylum was lost was reconsidered and the bill sent to the Judiciary.

BILLS PASSED.

Senate bill 335, making appropriations for the completion of the Northern Insane Asylum, was passed—yeas 27; nays none.

Senate bill No. 338, to secure uniform and reliable statistics concerning criminal and dependent classes, was passed—yeas 29; nays none.

Senate bill 299, to exempt homesteads from forced sale, to provide for selling of the same, to exempt certain personal property from attachment and sale on execution, and from distress for rent, was passed—yeas 29; nays 1.

Mr. KERR offered an amendment striking out the limitation of a family library to $100, and exempting the whole library.

THE MINER'S BILL

was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

RAILROAD POLICE BILL.

Senate bill 400, regarding fencing railroads, to secure safety of persons and property in making up trains, and management and running of cars, was passed,—yeas, 31; nays, 0.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Mr. McNULTA, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to pay the debts of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, with amendments which were concurred in.

Several House bills were read a first time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INSURANCE BILL.

The Insurance bill was passed—yeas, 95; nays, 11, as follows:

YEAS.

Armstrong, Austin, Braiden, Brayton, Brown, (Bond), Burley, Burnside, Campbell, Carpenter, Cary, Casey (Jefferson), Casey, (Shelby), Cavan, Chandler, Clark, (LaSalle), Clow, Cofer, Crouch, Cummings, Cunningham, Daniels, Davis, Derrickson, Dornblaser, Dwight, Easter, Edgcomb, Efner, Egan, Elder, Fleharty, Foss, Fouke, Funk, Galbraith, Galloway, Hall, Haines, Hay, Heafield, Herdman, Hinchcliffe, Humphrey, Johnston, Kenny, King (Cook), Langston, Latimer, Lemma, Massenberg, McConnell, McKilvain, Merritt, Miller, (Kane), Miller, (Madison), Miller, (St. Clair), Moffitt, Morgan, Morrill, Morris, Morrison, (Cook), Morse, Neece, Phelps, Pixley, Powell, Pritchard, Price, Reinhardt, Reise, (Logan), Riggs, Roberts, Roessler, Root, Ross, Ryan, Shaw, Senne, Sheldon, (Champaign), Sherrill, Short, Stewart, Stillwell, Sullivan, Taylor, Townsend, Trimble, Vennum, Vocke, Waite, Watkins, Whitney, Williams, Williamson, Mr Speaker.

NAYS.

Adams, Barrett, Boyd, Frew, Gaines, Gallagher, Knoles, Morrison, (Monroe), Smith, (Ogle), Turner, Wight.

Mr. TURNER moved to reconsider the vote just taken. The bill was in many respects unconstitutional, and he had pointed out its faults. At the request of its friends it was postponed to amend it, for the bill was that day killed. They had appealed to him to let it be postponed. The Chairman (Mr. Egan) had prepared an amendment which it was understood was to be put on. During his absence the bill was called up and passed. He denounced it as dishonorable. There was no amendment made to it, though he had allowed it to be postponed for that purpose. The Revenue bill was the order and not the Insurance one.

Mr. MERRITT did not understand that the bill was postponed in order to amend it. He moved to table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to table was agreed to.

THE REVENUE BILL

was taken up.

Mr. MOFFITT knew the necessity of passing a Revenue law. The bill under consideration had many merits, but it spoiled them all by allowing deductions on personal property. Besides that, [illegible]tion.

Mr. SANFORD followed in opposition to the bill, claiming that the personal property of railroads, the property of merchants and banks, would escape taxation. One hundred millions of property now assessed would disappear, and the taxation would come entirely upon the land. He referred to statistics to prove the truth of his positions and to show that the farmer would be injured by the passage of the bill, since it would put even on those who owed heavier taxation than the Senate bill did. It was also peculiarly hard upon the small property-owners in cities. He then proceeded to argue the unconstitutionality of the deduction section.

Mr. MORRISON (Monroe) intended to vote against the bill. He believed Mr. Short and others were governed in their course by their opinion as to the subject of taxation. The leading papers of the State had discussed the matter from that point. These things did not influence him, since the Constitution had fixed what should be taxed. If they had wanted to exempt any class of property from taxation, it should have been so mentioned in the new Constitution. Under the old Constitution, which was similar to this, all kinds of property were taxed, and the Courts decided they must be. He did not think that, as was claimed, they would get more personal property than before. There was no way in which the assessment would be increased. He did not see why they should give any special encouragement to merchants to fee the State with shopkeepers and jobbers. He did not believe in the passing of laws to protect any one.

Mr. SHORT replied to the objections which had been made to the bill. He could not see the consistency of those who would favor deductions in listing one thing, and yet claimed it to be unconstitutional in listing another. The main thing was to raise revenue, and all that was to be avoided was making so many deductions as to leave them no revenue. The only reason for not allowing deductions on real estate was that it would deprive them of revenue. He then quoted from the report of the State Board of Equalization for 1871, to show that the farmers did not have to bear the heavy burden of taxation, which it was claimed they did. The farmers did not pay one-half the taxes of the State. The statements as to the immense amount of personal property which would be wiped out by the bill were incorrect. Railroad property would not be exempt from taxation to the extent claimed.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

A message from the Governor announcing that he had signed the bills to prevent the keeping of gaming houses, the bill in relation to surplus funds raised in towns and counties for benefits, and the bill to amend the general act of incorporation of agricultural and horticultural societies.

THE REVENUE BILL AGAIN.

Mr. SHORT continued that if the personal property of railroads escaped taxation, the heavier tax would come on their real property. The farmers listed a little less than a half, and, therefore, had more opportunities for deductions than other classes. The merchants could not be specially advantaged by it, for they and moneyed men already had deductions enough for them. There were some sections in the bill which would secure twice as much money as the deduction sections would let out. As for the National Banks, they were not let out. The bill had been submitted to the best business men in Illinois, and it had met their approval. It had taken a long time in preparation, and was now in good form. The Senate bill could not pass, and therefore the House should pass this one, and then they could have a conference.

Mr. TURNER denied that he had advocated some of the propositions ascribed to him, and said what he favored was to have every man taxed on what he was really worth.

Vote was taken on the bill, resulting—yeas, 58; nays, 75, as follows:

YEAS.

Austin, Brayton, Burley, Campbell, Carpenter, Clark (Kane), Clark (LaSalle), Clow, Crouch, Daniels, Derickson, Dixon, Dornblaser, Easter, Egan, Fleharty, Foss, Frew, Funk, Gaines, Gallagher, Galloway, Hall, Hay, Heafield, Humphrey, Herrick, King (Cook), Kenny, Latimer, Massenberg, Mason, Mayo, Miller (Kane), Morgan, Morris, Morrison (Cook), Pixley, Price, Reinhardt, Remsberg, Ross, Ryan, Sheldon (Champaign), Sherrill, Short, Springer, Stillwell, Sullivan, Turner, Vocke, Waite, Watkins, Whitney, Williams, Williamson, Wight, Mr. Speaker.

NAYS.

Allen, Armstrong, Barnes, Barrett, Boyd, Brayden, Brown (Bond), Brown (Massac), Burnside, Carey, Casey (Jefferson), Casey (Shelby), Cavan, Chandler, Cloud (Macoupin), Cloud (Morgan), Cofer, Collins, Cummings, Cunningham, Davis, Dwight, Easley, Edgcomb, Efner, Elder, Fouke, Fuller, Galbraith, Gass, Hawes, Herdman, Hinchcliffe, Jeffries, Johnston, Jones (Crawford), Jones (Marshall), Kinney, Langston, Riggs, Reves, Roberts, Rodgers (Platt), Ross, Sanford, Shaw, Senne, Smith (Ogle), Stewart, Taylor, Townsend, Trimble, Vennum.

Mr PHELPS moved to reconsider the vote and lay it on the table.

Mr. SHORT hoped the vote would be reconsidered, and the bill sent back to the Committee.

Mr. COFER was willing, if it was done with instructions to the Committee to strike out all in relation to deductions.

Mr. MORRISON (Monroe) urged, out of courtesy to Mr. Short, that the bill should be recommitted.

Mr. NEECE hoped the bill would not be reconsidered. It was plain that it was beaten. They were near the end of the session. They would hereafter have a quorum only two days in a week, and had better take up the Senate bill.

The motion to table the motion to reconsider was lost—yeas, 31; nays, 90.

The motion was reconsidered, and the bill was recommitted.

COOK COUNTY REASSESSMENT BILL.

Mr. BURLEY moved to take up the bills to pay the Penitentiary creditors and to reassess Cook County. Agreed to.

The bill to reassess Cook County was then passed—yeas, 126.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill for payment of Penitentiary creditors was read a third time, and a vote taken, resulting—yeas, 101; nays, 23—as follows:

YEAS.

Adams, Armstrong, Austin, Braiden, Brayton, Brown (Massac), Burley, Campbell, Carpenter, Casey, Casey (Jefferson), Cavan, Chandler, Clark (Kane), Clark (Lasalle), Cloud (Macoupin), Cloud (Morgan), Clow, Collins, Crouch, Cunningham, Curtis, Daniels, Davis, Derrickson, Dixon, Dornblaser, Dwight, Easley, Easter, Efner, Egan, Fleharty, Foss, Frew, Fuller, Funk, Galbraith, Gallagher, Gass, Gillham, Galloway, Haines, Hawes, Hay, Heafield, Hinchcliffe, Humphrey, Johnston, Jones (Marshall), Kerrick, King (Cook), Latimer, Lee, Lemma, Massenberg, Mason, Mayo, McConnell, Merritt, Miller (Kane), Miller (St. Clair), Moffit, Morgan, Morris, Morrison (Cook), Phelps, Pixley, Powell, Pritchard, Price, Rais, Reinhardt, Reise (Logan), Remsberg, Richardson, Riggs, Rodgers (Platt), Root, Ryan, Sanford, Shaw, Senne, Sheldon (Chmpgn), Shelton (Warren), Sherrill, Short, Smith (Ogle), Springer, Stillwell, Sullivan, Townsend, Trimble, Turner, Vennum, Vocke, Waite, Whitney, Williams, Wight, Mr. Speaker.

NAYS.

Barrett, Boyd, Burnside, Carle, Casey (Shelby), Cofer, Edgcomb, Elder, Fouke, Gaines, Herdman, Jeffries, Jones (Crawford), Langston, Manley, McKilvain, Miller (Madison), Morray, Morrison (Mon.), Morse, Reves, Roberts, Roessler, Taylor.

The bill, failing to receive a two-thirds vote was put on its passage without the emergency clause, and was carried—yeas, 95; nays, 30.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LANDS.

The bill to provide for the apportionment of a successor in trust to the present trustees of the Illinois Central lands was passed—yeas, 90; nays, 27.

FREE LIBRARY BILL.

Mr. TURNER moved to take up the Free Library bill to concur in the Senate amendments, but the motion failed.

GAME AND FISH.

The bill for the protection of game and fish was read.

Mr. COFER opposed the bill as being for the benefit of city sportsmen at the expense of farmers.

The bill was passed—yeas, 90; nays, 40.

MINERS' BILL.

The bill for the health and safety of miners was taken up.

Mr. SHORT said the passage of the bill would help him greatly, since it would close deep mines; but he should vote against it.

The bill was passed—yeas, 110; nays, 5, Messrs. Elder, Latimer, Stillwell, Chandler, and Short.

COURT TERMS.

The bill to fix the time of holding Court in the Fourth Judicial Circuit was passed—yeas, 108.

ATTACHMENT.

The bill to provide the manner of attaching shares of stock at Insurance Companies under the attachment laws of the State, was not passed—yeas, 98; nays, 16, it having an emergency clause. It was passed without the emergency clause—yeas, 90; nays, 11.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BILL.

The bill to repeal the act incorporating the Havana School District passed—yeas, 106.

CANAL BILL.

The Senate bill relative to duties of Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal was passed as amended—yeas, 122; nays, 3.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

Mr. Nelson's substitute to the eminent domain bill was taken up.

Mr. DIXON spoke in opposition to the bill. It was not adopted—yeas, 91; nays, 35, as follows:

YEAS.

Adams, Allen, Armstrong, Barnes, Barrett, Boyd, Bridges, Brown (Bond), Burnside, Carle, Carey, Cavan, Clark (Kane), Cloud (Macoupin), Cloud (Morgan), Cofer, Crouch, Cummings, Cunningham, Curtis, Davis, Dwight, Easley, Edgcomb, Fleharty, Fouke, Fuller, Funk, Gaines, Galbraith, Gallagher, Gass, Gillham, Hall, Haines, Hawes, Hay, Herdman, Hinchcliffe, Humphrey, Jeffries, Johnston, Jones (Crawford), Jones (Marshall), Langston, Latimer, Lee, Manley, Massenberg, Mayo, McConnell, McKilvain, Merritt, Miller (Madison), Miller (St. Clair), Moffitt, Morray, Morrill, Morris, Morrison (Cook), Morrison (Mon'e), Morse, Neece, Nelson, Phillips, Pritchard, Price, Rais, Reinhardt, Reise (Logan), Rice (Sangamon), Richardson, Riggs, Rives, Roberts, Rodgers (Platt), Roessler, Ross, Ryan, Sanford, Shaw, Sherrill, Springer, Stewart, Taylor, Townsend, Trimble, Turner, Vennum, Whitney, Wight.

NAYS.

Austin, Brayton, Brown, (Massac), Burley, Campbell, Casey (Shelby), Chandler, Clark, (LaSalle), Clow, Collins, Daniels, Derrickson, Dixon, Dornblaser, Easter, Efner, Egan, Elder, Foss, Frew, Galloway, Heafield, Kenny, King (Cook), Mason, Miller (Kane), Morgan, Phelps, Remsberg, Root, Senne, Short, Stillwell, Waite, Williams, Williamson.

Mr. TURNER said he voted for the bill under protest, feeling assured it would work injury to the State, but it was necessary to have some legislation on the subject.

Since the bill had an emergency clause it was not passed by the first vote, and another was had resulting yeas 90; nays 33. On the last vote Mr. Phelps voted in the affirmative, hoping that in return Mr. Nelson would not oppose the City Incorporation bill.

FREE LIBRARY BILL.

On TURNER'S motion, the Free Library bill was taken up and the Senate amendments concurred in—Yeas 128; Nays 2.

CHANCERY PRACTICE.

The Senate amendments to the Chancery Practice act were read.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening the Election bill was read a third time, and Senate bills were read a first and second time.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 29.—The Assembly had a busy session last night. Bills were passed authorizing cities to establish free public libraries and reading rooms; to repeal the laws prohibiting the picking and sale of unripe cranberries; to repeal Chapter 121, General Laws of 1868, so as to no longer require fees from estates; to amend the law for the relief of persons confined in jail on civil process, so as to make creditors pay their keeping; for the speedy extermination of rights to office by *quo warranto* or other process; to authorize the taking of depositions in certain cases; to allow Episcopal Churches to convey their property to trustees, funds, and properties of the Episcopal Diocese of Wisconsin; appropriating $35,000 for an iron and stone fence around the Capital Park by a vote of 75 to 12.

Bills were killed changing the time of the annual meeting of the County Supervisors to October; providing that incorporated villages with less than 500 inhabitants shall not have representation in the Board of Supervisors; to allow wholesale dealers to sell from wagon without license; to provide for the creation of bridges and keeping the same in repair by counties; requiring registers to ascertain whether taxes were paid on property offered for record, and, if not, to refuse registry; to repeal so much of Section 11, Chapter 102, General Laws of 1871, as required counties to pay for the support of patients therefrom in hospitals for insane.

To-day a resolution was adopted for final adjournment on March 5.

A motion to print 250 extra copies of the Chippewa Bells Investigating Committee's report was tabled.

The Committee on State Affairs was instructed to inquire whether any legislation was necessary to protect the shores of Lake Michigan from injury by the removal of stone and rock, and the Committee on Education into the propriety of extending the term of attendance at the State Normal Schools of such pupils as have been appointed from the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and who have manifested unusual excellence in scholarship and peculiar talent for teaching.

The Committee on General Laws reported a general law for the organization of railroad companies; also, a bill authorizing municipal corporations to aid in the construction of railroads.

The special orders for the forenoon were postponed—the proposed amendment to the Constitution restricting municipalities from contracting debts to Tuesday, and that endorsing Sumner's amendment to the Constitution restricting Presidents to one term, to evening.

The Committee on Burnt District reported in favor of the appropriation of $3,300 to rebuild school houses in Peshtigo, destroyed by the great fire, by a vote of 100 to 51.

The Assembly rejected the bill providing that the Registry law should apply only to cities and incorporated villages, and, despite strong speeches against the Registry law by Messrs. Maxon and Cary, it was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate bill was concurred in amending Chapter 170, Laws of 1867, to facilitate the recovery of judgments.

The Senate joint resolution was adopted, instructing the Superintendent of Public Property to prevent the firing of canon in Capitol Park as it had a tendency to jar and injure the Capitol building.

A substitute for the resolution passing the Assembly requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of an act for a complete system of telegraph to be connected with Post Offices and postal facilities so organized as to bring reading within the means of the people generally [illegible] was adopted, and one concurrent in instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the cause of the delay of the publication of the Supreme Court reports and report a remedy.

The Assembly bill for the repeal of Chapter 58, General Laws of 1868, concerning judgments entered in saloons by Justices of the Peace, was lost by a vote of 13 to 18.

Senate bills passed to amend Chapter 184, Revised Statutes, of inquests of the dead; appropriating $85,260 for expenses and indebtedness of the Hospital for the Insane, at Madison. Also memorials to Congress for a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Green Bay & Lake Superior Railway, and for an appropriation for a harbor at the mouth of the Menomonee River, between Wisconsin and Michigan, were concurred in.

The bill to apportion the State into Congressional Districts, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 15 to 14, including in the negative all the Democrats, and four Republicans.

The joint resolution agreeing to the amendment of the Constitution increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges to five was made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

A substitute, in the shape of a memorial, to the Secretary of the Interior, asking that a treaty be proposed with the Oneida Indians with a view to their becoming citizens, was offered and agreed to, instead of a memorial to Congress relative to the same.

The two Houses disagreed on the Senate amendment to the Assembly bill restricting purchases of grain to the standard weight and allowing contracts for other weight.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb 29.—In the Senate, bills were introduced to provide for the taxation of property of railroad companies the same as that of individuals; authorizing the Agricultural College to grant diplomas to students thereon; appointing a Commission to prepare a series of text books for the use of common schools; authorizing the Sabula, Ackley and Dakota Railroad Company to lease or consolidate with another railroad company under certain conditions and limitations; requiring Township Assessors to fill blank plats of real estate with owner's name; relative to indebtedness of counties and cities and to provide by taxation for the payment of the same; requiring copies of pleadings to be saved, and to regulate the practice and proceedings in Courts, and also providing for certain allowances as costs to be taxed against the losing party; amending the law allowing divorce where husband or wife was insane prior to marriage and the same was concealed; to legalize the acts of all corporations for pecuniary profit which have failed to file articles as required by law and will now do so within one year.

The President appointed as the Senate Committee on the new Capitol, Senators Merrill, Shane, McIntyre, Atkins, and Stuart.

The Committee on Printing reported a substitute for the bill repealing the law authorizing the publication of the laws in newspapers, and providing for the publication of proceedings of the Board of Supervisors. The proposed amendment is to limit the time of publication in county newspapers to a period of ninety days after they reach the hands of County Auditors to reduce expenses somewhat, and that only new acts, or those materially changed, shall be published, and it was recommitted.

The House spent the whole day in debating the bill for taxing the property of railroads the same as other property, and it was re-referred.

The bill to suppress intemperance and regulate and license the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, and other intoxicating liquors, to prohibit the sale of adulterated liquors, to repeal all former laws contravening this act, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof, was lost on a motion to engross—yeas, 29; nays, 64.

A Committee of Conference presented a joint report on the bill prohibiting the law allowing townships to vote aid to railroads, stating that the Committee had agreed on a basis of adjustment, and asked the concurrence of the House in the same. Such concurrence was then had. The bill, as it now stands, provides that no tax shall be voted by townships in aid of railroads, after the 4th of July next. That where there is no prospect that railroads propose to carry out the plan for which tax shall have been voted, the assessment shall be stricken from the books, and any money paid into the Treasury be refunded, and declares that it is the evident meaning of an affirmative rule on this tax question, that railroads are to commence work at once, and the tax shall become void if the railroad company do not carry out their pledges, in reference to the construction, within two years from the time the vote is taken.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 29.—In the Senate, the Senate bill to establish a State Insurance Department, with salary of $3,000 per annum, was passed.

In the House, the following bill passed: House bill to authorize stockholders of joint stock companies to fix the number of their Board of Directors. Bills were introduced to increase the fees of members of struck juries to $1.50 per day; to make land owners responsible for damages done by tenants' dogs; providing that when one railroad train is switched on a side track for the passage of another, the approaching train shall come to a full stop and be signaled that the switch is all right; also a bill to require Coroners to keep a full record of inquests held by them, and file the same with the Court of Common Pleas for reference.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Feb. 29.—The bill providing for the registration of bonds passed the Senate.

The Senate amended the House resolution directing a copy of the testimony taken by the Bribery Investigating Committee to be sent to the Senators and Vice President, by striking out the sending to the Vice President.

The House refused to concur, and passed a resolution directing the Speaker to send such copy to the Vice President, to be laid before the Senate of the United States.

Both Houses agreed to transact no business after 12 o'clock to-morrow, and the Legislature will probably adjourn on Saturday.

MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 29.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson (Miss.) special says the Legislature was occupied to-day with the Funding bill, providing that all outstanding State warrants and certificates of indebtedness shall be funded, and bonds issued instead of sums of $1,000 each, payable in 10 years at 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. It is thought that the bill will pass.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Result of an Interview With Ex-Secretary Seward.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Ex-Secretary Seward has been interviewed on the Alabama question, and devotes the most of two columns and a half of conversation on the subject to showing that the treaty negotiated with Clarendon, and which the United States Senate rejected, was much to be preferred to the High Joint Commission Treaty. He says he has no doubt that, considering the power and character of the two nations, no war will ever be declared by either on account of the questions involved in the Alabama Claims. The last treaty, he said, differed from the Clarendon treaty in that, while the first stipulated in direct terms for damages only to citizens of the United States who had suffered by the depredations of the Alabama and other kindred vessels, the new treaty describes the claims as being claims of the Government of the United States, for its citizens, and defines the rules by which the arbitration shall proceed, to ascertaining and liquidating those damages. Mr. Seward says: "The Administrations of Lincoln and Johnson, so far as I know, never expected that the claims for redress of the Alabama depredations would be presented to the Arbitration in the form of a money sum of damages, to be paid directly to the Government of the United States, besides, and independently of, the claims to the injured citizens of the United States. They regarded the illegality and injustice of the Queen's proclamation as requiring an atonement to the wounded pride and honor of the United States, either by a confession or an apology, or a submission to an arbitrary power. The Government of the United States, at that date, of which I was a member, considered that it was unbecoming the dignity and honor of the nation to demand or accept a sum of money from Great Britain as an atonement for political wrong, or a compensation for wounded honor; while it was determined that the American citizens who had suffered by those wrongs should be compensated; and that, in the form either of an apology or a submission to arbitration, Great Britain should bring herself to the level of the United States, and respect the integrity of the Government which they maintained during the war. We think the High Joint treaty opens the door for the United States to present claims for direct compensation for the injury and wounded pride of the nation, besides the claims for damages of the citizens of the United States, but whether this is a just interpretation of the treaty seems to belong to the Arbitrators to decide. I think the British Government cannot recede from the arbitration because of the claims we are insisting upon, nor do I think, on the other hand, that the United States could go on insisting or withdraw from the arbitration if a majority of the Arbitrators should reject their application for direct damages to the Government for the wounded honor of the nation. But how are you to ascertain the exact amount, or, if paid in a sum in gross, how and to whom is the money to be distributed, which is received under the head of consequential damages. My position under the former treaty was that everybody who had suffered so is entitled to any damage has a right to present his claims, whether they be consequential or direct damages. I must hold aloof from this controversy. It is not for me to express an opinion on the course of the two Governments, for I honor all those who have been engaged in this controversy. I do think that the Johnson-Clarendon treaty was the best treaty that could have been negotiated. My opinion is that the treaty which I negotiated failed because of the passions and prejudices engendered between the two countries. The settlement of the Alabama claims is reserved for the future. The time has not yet arrived, because those passions and prejudices have not yet sufficiently subsided.

ALASKA.

All About a Modern Seal Ring.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The *World* publishes an Alaska letter saying the affairs of that Territory are more and more controlled by the Military-Commercial Ring that has the lease of the seal fisheries, in which President Grant is reported to hold $30,000 stock. "The Alaska Commercial Company," as it is called, are slaying seals and other fur-bearing animals regardless of sex or condition, and, when their lease expires, such animals will be well-nigh exterminated. Twenty-five most exquisite sable skins, each worth $100 in gold, have been collected by the Company, to forward to the ladies of the White House. The next concession wanted is a monopoly of walrus-fishing, and Congress will be asked to authorize Secretary Boutwell to advertise for bids for the lease, as in the case of the seal fisheries, after duly protecting by a tariff. With ordinary facilities, about 5,000 walrus might be slaughtered each year, with a total gross value of over $2,000,000 a year.

IOWA.

The Holly Water Works at DesMoines—A Circular from the DesMoines Valley Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 29.—The Holly system of water works in this city, now about half completed, were tested to-day. The test proved satisfactory to the company erecting.

A circular has been issued by the leading officials of the DesMoines Valley Railroad to the stockholders, advising that the interests on the bonds for the next two years be funded, and the amount used for repairing and refitting the road and rolling stock. The circular is meeting with [illegible]

MISSOURI.

Installation of a College Chancellor—Crimes and Casualties.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 29.—Rev. Dr. Elliott, for many years pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, in this city, was to-night formally installed Chancellor of the Washington University, the duties of which position he has performed since the death of Chancellor Chauvenet. After a lengthy and eloquent address by Mr. Elliott, there were appropriate exercises by the Alumni of the University, followed by a collation, which was partaken of by some of the most distinguished citizens of St. Louis and friends of the University.

Mandeville Pankey, a young man burned by an explosion of a coal oil lamp on Tuesday night, died to-day.

Jennie Johnson, a courtesan, who was stabbed by Nellie Smith, on Monday, died in the Hospital to-day. Nellie was arrested, and will be tried for murder.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The dry goods market is rather quiet, but firm. We quote: Cottage drill carpet warps, 35c; Clarence Red Cross 35c; Powhatan, 34c; Augusta negro plaids and stripes, 16½c; Hudson River, 15c; Mobile, 16½c; McGregor, 11½c; Texas, 10c; Augusta Omerburgs, 16½c; 8 ounce, No. 1, 13½c; Sargeant cotton yarns, 35c; Appleton O heavy brown sheetings, 15c; do N, 13½c; Augusta A, 10½c; Agawam F, 12½c; Broadway, 11@11½c; Cabot A, 13½c; Redford R, 10½c; Central mills, 10½c; Indian Head, 40 inch, 17c; do 48 inch, 20c; Laconia, 9-4 sheetings, 35c; do 10-4, 40c; Laurel H, 13½@14c; Lawrence S, 13c; Mass O, 10½c; do P, 10½c; Nashua, O, 14@15½c; do 5-4, 23c; Suffolk A, 12½c; Harmony B, plain glazed cambrics, 8½c; do high colors, 9c; Lancaster ginghams, 14c; Baird bookfold do, 13½c; Columbia XXX denims, 25c; do blue do, 24c; Haymaker brown and blue do, 17½@21c; Otis AXA do 25c; Dwight muslins, linen finish, 19c; Boott O do, 14½c; Lyman I cambric, 23c; New York mills are advanced by jobbers to 22½c; Nashua 5-4 sheetings, 21c; Pepperill 9-4 do, 40c; do 10-4 do, 45c; do 11-4 do 50c; Ludlow A A grain bags, 37½c, and Stark A do, 38@39c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

On Everybody's Tongue.—Eulogiums of the great National Regenerator of Health, Plantation Bitters are on everybody's tongue. The gratuitous viva voce advertising is better than all the paid-for puffing to which the owners of bogus bitters are obliged to resort. It has a spontaneous heartiness about it which carries conviction to the mind of the auditor. But it is a well-known fact that the proprietors of the Plantation Bitters have never relied upon newspaper bolstering to establish the success of a preparation which owes its astonishing popularity mainly to the oral testimony of the thousands who have either experienced or been the eye-witness of the immense physical good it has wrought throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Chicago Colorado Colony, Longmont, Col. This flourishing colony, organized last year by Rev. Robert Collyer, Governor Bross, S. H. Gay, Geo S. Bowen, and others of Chicago, extends until the first of May, memberships on the original terms, with choice selections of farm lands and town lots. For full particulars apply personally or by letter, to C. N. Pratt, 39 South Canal street, Chicago.

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000 in 2,000 cash prizes will be legally distributed, March 6, in aid of the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Highest prize $50,000. Tickets, $1 each, or 6 for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars address Potter & Gardner, Omaha, Neb.

One trial is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the invaluable and unfailing efficacy of Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam for the cure of colds, coughs, hoarseness, shortness of breathing, asthma, difficulty of breathing, huskiness, tickling in the throat, &c. Has been in use over thirty years. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents per bottle. Try it!

In the treatment of Catarrh by medicated hydrokonia, the throat and facial cavities are subjected to medication, as is utterly impossible by any other means or device ever attempted. Safe, painless; immediate in effect and certain in result. S. G. Pratt, M. D., No. 967 West Madison street. Unquestionable references given.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE.

"BEST TO USE." "EASIEST TO SELL." [illegible] It don't pay to fight the best machine. [illegible] our claims. [illegible] sell it.

Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers-st., N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE." It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its flavor. We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY [illegible]

This being the close of the [illegible] ments in the grain trade have [illegible] activity in the demand for money. Those who have grain coming [illegible] trades maturing to-day, have [illegible] rangements to pay for it. [illegible] have pretty generally adopted [illegible] ing these borrowers to take the [illegible] days, instead of following the [illegible] prevailed heretofore, of lend[illegible] rency for two or three days to [illegible] tion trades, and getting next [illegible] loan.

Otherwise than the tempo[illegible] tioned above, business contin[illegible] market. The supply of loan[illegible] and all first-class borrowers [illegible] difficulty.

Exchange continues weak, [illegible] 75c per $1,000 discount. This [illegible] ably below the market, and m[illegible] per $1,000.

The official call for a statem[illegible] tional Banks, showing their [illegible] evening of the 27th, took those [illegible] what by surprise, though it [illegible] all show a favorable conditio[illegible] now perhaps higher in the [illegible] have ever been, but their [illegible] higher.

The decline of gold to 110, [illegible] due partly to a more favorab[illegible] bama difficulty.

"SWEETS." [illegible]

[illegible]

Quotations for buying a[illegible] ket, this afternoon, are [illegible] Lunt, Preston & Kean, as [illegible]

U. S. 6s of '81 [illegible]; U. S. 5-20s of '62 [illegible]; U. S. 5-20s of '64 [illegible]; U. S. 5-20s of '65 [illegible]; U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and [illegible]; U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and [illegible]; U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and [illegible]; U. S. currency 6s [illegible]; U. S. 5s, new [illegible]; Northern Pacific gold 7-30 [illegible]; Chicago City 7s [illegible]; Cook County 7s [illegible]; Gold Exchange [illegible]; Sterling Exchange [illegible]; Gold and Gold Coupons [illegible]; Land Warrants, 160s [illegible]; Land Warrants, 120s [illegible]; Agricultural College Land [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

The following were t[illegible] of flour, grain, and pr[illegible] four hours:

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 29.

This being the close of the month, the settlements in the grain trade have made a little more activity in the demand for money in this market. Those who have grain coming to them on option trades maturing to-day, have been making arrangements to pay for it. Bankers, however, have pretty generally adopted the rule of obliging these borrowers to take the loans for thirty days, instead of following the custom which has prevailed heretofore, of lending them the currency for two or three days to settle up their option trades, and getting next to nothing for the loan.

Otherwise than the temporary activity mentioned above, business continues quiet in this market. The supply of loanable funds is fair, and all first-class borrowers get money without difficulty.

Exchange continues weak, and sold as low as 75c per $1,000 discount. This, however, was probably below the market, and more was sold at 50c per $1,000.

The official call for a statement from the National Banks, showing their condition on the evening of the 27th, took those institutions somewhat by surprise, though it is believed they will all show a favorable condition. Their loans are now perhaps higher in the aggregate than they have ever been, but their deposits are also higher.

The decline of gold to 110, to-day, seems to be due partly to a more favorable view of the Alabama difficulty.

"SWEETS."

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, the total imports of sugar of all qualities, and at all the ports of the United States, were 1,231,882,300 pounds, on which the aggregate duties paid were $30,757,856, or an average of about 3 cents per pound. During the same period there were imported 47,260,021 gallons of syrups of different qualities, on which the aggregate duties paid were $2,823,463, or an average of about 6 cents per gallon. The total tax paid on foreign "sweets" is shown to be $33,581,118. But the statistics of the consumption of all kinds of sugar in the United States show, that in the calendar year 1871 nearly 200,000,000 pounds of domestic sugar was consumed, in addition to the stock of foreign. The tariff of 3 cents per pound on foreign sugar has, of course, the effect to increase the price of domestic sugar to just the extent of the tariff. The total tax paid by the consumers of sugar is therefore nearly $40,000,000, though only $33,000,000 of it is collected at the Custom Houses of the Government. The estimated cost of the revenue service to collect the duties is 33 per cent. If, therefore, we deduct 33 per cent for expenses from the $33,581,118 collected it leaves $22,489 412 to go into the Treasury, notwithstanding that the tariff on sweets makes the people pay nearly $40,000,000 of the additional cost.

But even a smaller proportion of the tax paid by consumers of sugar will go into the Treasury hereafter, owing to the recuperation of the domestic production of sugar, and the probable consequent falling off of the imports of the foreign article.

In 1861 about one-half the sugar consumed in the United States was of domestic production. The war nearly destroyed the home production of sugar, and in 1865 it was almost nothing. Since then it has been growing again, though nothing like so rapidly as the culture of cotton. In a few years, however, it is to be presumed that one-third of the sugar consumed in the United States will be of domestic production. When this takes place only four-ninths of the total actual tax paid by the consumers of sugar, in consequence of the tariff, will go into the Treasury. If, for instance, the total annual duties then collected on foreign sugars was, say, $30,000,000, and it cost 33 per cent to collect it, only $20,000,000 would go into the Treasury. But if these aggregate duties amounted to $30,000,000, representing two-thirds of the sugar consumed, the increased cost of the other third of the amount consumed (domestic production) would be $15,000,000. Thus the tariff of 3 cents per pound would cost the consumers of sugar $45,000,000 annually, of which only $20,000,000 would go into the Treasury. It is in this way that "protection" to any domestic production or industry not only makes the consumer pay a higher price, but if the "protection" is successful, it diminishes the revenue, because it shuts out the foreign article that pays the revenue.

Those who are proposing to repeal the whole tariff on tea and coffee, articles of which there is no domestic production and consequently no chance of a reduction of revenue—because people will have tea and coffee anyhow—had better turn their attention to sugar.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115	115⅛@115½
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110⅝	111⅛@111½
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110⅝	111 @111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65	111¼	@111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110	110⅛@110⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	111⅛	111⅛@111⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112	112⅛@112½
U. S. currency 6s	113	113⅛@114⅛
U. S. 5s, new	108⅝	
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100&int.
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold Exchange		
Sterling Exchange		109¼@110⅛
Gold and Gold Coupons	109¼	110
Land Warrants, 160s	176	182
Land Warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip		172—175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Gold opened at 110¼, sold down to 109⅞, and closed heavy at 110@110⅛. Loans 3@7 per cent for carrying, and late in the day 1-32 was paid for use. Clearings, $54,000,000. Governments somewhat lower, in sympathy with gold. The Treasury purchased $1,000,000 bonds at 108 90-100 and 109 24-100.

Stocks opened lower; were steadier at the second call, and closed weak, the only exception being Pacific Mail, which was firm.

Money continues very stringent, and 1-32 was paid in many instances. It closed at 7 gold, and the uneasiness in regard to the coming bank statement continues, as the banks to-day lost a large amount of 3 per cent certificates. Call loans were demanded to-day, which have not been disturbed before for months.

State bonds were weak, except South Carolina. Sterling, 109⅛.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115	Coups '67	111¼
Coups, '62	111	Coups, '68	111¼
Coups, '64	111	10-40s	108⅝
Coups, '65	111	Currency 6s	113⅛
New	110¼		

State bonds:

Missouri	95	Virginia, old	57
Tennessee, old	66	North Carolina, old	34½
Tennessee, new	66	North Carolina, new	17⅛
Virginia, new	62		

Stocks closed:

Canton	83½	New Jersey Central	110½
U. S. Telegraph	60	St. Paul	56⅛
Quicksilver	36	St. Paul preferred	77⅛
Adams Express	92	Wabash	75⅛
Wells & Fargo Ex	73	Wabash preferred	87
American Express	68⅛	Fort Wayne	98
United States Ex	66	Terre Haute	22
Pacific Mail	60⅛	Terre Haute, pref	54
New York Central	97⅛	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central scrip	92⅛	Chi. & Alton pref	114½
Erie	33⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	44
Erie preferred	56	Cin., Col. & Cleve	88½
Harlem	109	Chicago, B. & Q	136
Harlem preferred	125	Lake Shore	91⅛
Reading	112⅛	Indiana Central	22⅛
Michigan Central	117⅛	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	90	Union Pacific	34⅛
Northwestern	72⅛	Union Pacific bonds	91⅛
Northwestern pref	90⅛	Cen. Pacific bonds	102⅛
Rock Island	111⅛		

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 29.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,450	1,551	3,527	1,553
Wheat, bu	2,783	12,230	5,724	3,287
Corn, bu	49,950	9,300	18,314	4,785
Oats, bu	6,045	2,501	19,259	7,200
Rye, bu	1,830	1,777	800	....
Barley, bu	5,700	2,390	9,580	1,781
Grass seeds, lbs	105,070	88,085	142,056	49,357
Flax seed, lbs	....	7,520	....	40,000
Broom Corn, lbs	39,510	113,200	....	56,020
Cured meats, lbs	26,920	31,214	1149,021	822,178
Beef, brls	46	182	195	110
Pork, brls	191	195	105	209
Lard, lbs	100,858	55,900	650,994	227,200
Tallow, lbs	11,260	10,750	41,600	....
Butter, lbs	35,105	27,105	9,150	18,855
Dressed hogs, No	831	3,690	697	290
Live hogs, No	10,162	7,090	6,266	3,384
Cattle, No	2,429	2,251	1,083	931
Sheep, No	1,658	1,834	299	600
Hides, lbs	69,243	117,588	38,584	103,609
Highwines, brls	150	133	456	707
Wool, lbs	63,698	28,380	3,724	56,203
Potatoes, bu	600	985	....	....
Lumber, m	718	140	485	10,34
Shingles, m	226	1,030	867	1,385
Lath, m	140	12	19	54
Salt, brls	145	140	1,965	697

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 774 bu wheat; 229 bu oats; 570 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 3 cars wheat, 165 cars corn; 3 cars oats; 4 cars barley. Total, 175 cars, or 70,000 bu.

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, and a little more doing, but prices were generally lower, a great deal of property being offered in many of the markets. Being the last day of the month, there were numerous deliveries to be prepared for, hence a good deal of swapping around, and considerable selling up to prepare place for stuff to be delivered to-morrow. There was little trading outside of this.

The Evening Board has about closed for this season, though a proposal made last night to sell off the furniture was negatived by a rather full vote. There is nothing doing now at nights, and the attendance will probably drop off before long. The room is leased for a month longer.

Lake freights were in good demand, and again a shade firmer. Owners asked 13c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and 18c for do to Oswego; 12½c and 17c was bid. No charters were reported.

Highwines were dull and nominally easier. Early there were buyers at 85c, and holders asking 86c, but later New York was quoted weak, and the orders here were withdrawn. Our market closed nominal at 85c.

Dressed hogs were very quiet at yesterday's prices. There were few received—only 831 head, and only a portion of these, with some left over yesterday, were offered for sale. The season is nearly over, as it is scarcely safe to depend on a thermometer steadily below the freezing point, with the sun only ten degrees from the equator. A total of 649 head were sold to-day at $5 00@5 10, for good packing to choice shipping lots, a few soft selling at $4.90.

Provisions were dull and again weak, though moderately active in settlement on pork contracts, which was nearly all that was done. Pork was pressed upon the market by numerous holders, who either could not carry it into March, or were afraid to venture risk upon longer options. Pork presses heavily, yet there is no particular weight in a pecuniary sense, as the whole stock here can be carried on above $1,200,000—a small amount for this season. The secret of the weakness is in the fear that the consumptive demand will be nothing like equal to the stock. The wants of the lumbering regions next winter will be largely supplied from points which have heretofore done little or no packing; and there is the further grave fact that the taste of consumers is markedly changing in favor of meats, both in the South and Northwest. Lard has not been so weak, because wanted in Europe; but it was lower to-day, for the treble reason that it was 3d per cwt lower in Liverpool, was dragged down by sympathy with pork, and that the gold premium was lower. Lard declined 10c per 100 lbs to-day, while pork fell off but little more than 5c per 100 lbs. Meats were very dull, the day being the weakest of the season. Buyers anticipate easier prices, and holders that they are careless about taking hold, seeing that car room is scarce. Meanwhile the receipts of hogs continue good, and prices are well sustained. The regular packing season closes to-day, and there will not probably be many more hogs cut here, as there is not much inducement to the packers to continue. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $12 15; do seller April, $12 40; do seller May, $12 55@12 57½; do seller June, $12 75@12 80; prime mess, $11 40@11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.65@8.70; do seller April, $8.85; do seller May, $9.00@9.00. Green meats nominal at 5⅛c for shoulders; and 6¼@6⅞c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4⅞c for shoulders; 6⅛c for rough sides; 5⅞c for short ribs; 6¼@6⅜c for short clear. Boxed meats ⅛c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6⅛c. Sweet pickled hams, 7½@9c. Bacon quoted at 5⅞c for shoulders; 7c for short ribs; 7⅛c for short clear; and 11c for hams. Mess beef, $8 75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8@8⅛c. Sales were reported of 3,500 brls mess pork, seller March, or cash, at $12.17½; 250 brls do at $12.15; 500 brls do at $12.15½; 4,000 brls do at $12.15; 400 brls do at $12.12½; 1,000 brls do seller April, at $12 45; 1,000 brls do at $12.40; 1,500 brls do at $12 37½; 500 brls do seller last half April at $12.50; 500 brls do seller May at $12 57½; 750 brls do at $12 55; 750 tcs lard, cash or seller March, at $8.70; 2,000 tcs do at $8 67½; 400 tcs do at $8 65; 750 tcs do seller April at $8 85; 250 tcs do seller May at $9.00; 250 tcs do at $8 97½; 750 tcs do, seller June, at $9 07½; 100 boxes shoulders at 4⅞c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams, (average 15 lbs) at 9⅛c; 200 tcs do (average 15½ lbs) at 9⅛c; 50 tcs do at 9⅛c; 125 tcs do (average 17½ lbs) at 7⅛c; 10 boxes long clear at 6⅛c; 46,000 lbs short ribs at 6c; 20,000 lbs short clear at 6⅛c; 4,000 lbs sweet pickled bellies at 6½c; 3,000 lbs do at 6⅛c; 12 pkgs drab grease at 7⅛c; 9 pkgs yellow do at 6⅛c.

Flour was less active, owing to a scarcity of stock, the demand being good for shipment both South and East. Prices are very firm. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $8.75; 100 brls do at $8.25; 100 brls spring extras at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.35; 100 brls do at $6.10; 200 brls do on private terms; 187 brls spring superfines at $5.00; 20 brls rye flour at $4.85. Total, 1,137 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $16.25; 10 tons do at $16.00; and 10 tons feed at $15.50, all on track.

Wheat was steady and stubborn at the same average as yesterday, being moderately active in settlement, but quiet otherwise. New York was quoted inactive and rather weak. The advices from Liverpool were conflicting, the public lines quoting that market 1d lower, while the private lines reported it as steady, though dull, with disagreeable weather that tended to make holders firm. Our market was, however, but little influenced by these advices, as the trading was principally local, dependent upon the fact that this is the last day of the month. The short interest took hold with sufficient freedom to keep the market steady, though there was a slight relative weakening on options to be delivered after March. The market for No. 2 spring, cash or seller March, opened at $1.24⅛, declined to $1.24⅛, and improved to $1.24¼, but closed easier at $1.24⅛; seller last half do sold at $1.25⅛@1.25⅛; seller April at $1.25⅛@1.25⅛, and seller May at $1.30@1.30⅛; all closing at about ⅛c; seller June was nominal at $1.31@1.32. No. 3 spring was nominal at $1.16@1.18; and rejected do at $1.07@1.08. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring (strictly fresh receipts) at $1.31; 800 bu No. 2 spring (fresh) at $1.25⅛; 5,000 bu do at $1 25; 35,000 bu do at $1.26⅛; 15 000 bu do at $1.24⅛; 10,000 bu do at $1.24⅛; 400 bu by sample at $1.37½. Total, 66,600 bu.

Corn was quiet in everything but settlements, and firm at yesterday's prices, though reported 3d per 480 lbs lower in Liverpool, with no special encouragement from New York to holders till near the close. The receipts were also larger than usual, but the general feeling seemed to be that the recent decline has progressed about as far as the market will bear. Hence holders were careless about selling unless their terms were acceded to, especially as corn is reported scarce in New York. The market for No. 2, cash or seller March, opened at 39⅛c, fell to 39c when the Liverpool news was received, soon recovered to 39⅛c, and closed firm at 39@39⅛c. Seller April sold at 39⅛@39⅛c; seller May at 43⅛@43⅛c; seller June at 43⅛@43⅛c, and seller July at 44⅛@44⅛c, all closing firm, with holders of new at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 52,200 bu No. 2 at 39⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 39 1-16c; 39,800 bu do at 39c; 2,800 bu on track at 37⅛c; 3,200 bu do at 37c. Total 101,200 bu.

Oats were more active, and rather firm at yesterday's prices, being reported strong in New York. The business transacted was chiefly in settlement, though there was some inquiry from local feed dealers. The market ruled steady at 31⅛c for regular No. 2, or seller March, 31⅛@32⅛c seller April, 35⅛c seller May, and 35⅛@35⅛c seller June. Rejected nominal at 29c. Cash sales were limited to 1,200 bu (strictly fresh receipts) at 32c, and 5,000 bu at 31⅛c.

Rye was quiet and steady, the demand being for a few car lots for shipment. Options were dull at 73c for No. 2, regular, or seller March, and 77@77⅛c for do seller April. Rejected nominal. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu strictly fresh receipts No. 2 at 74⅛c; 800 bu do at 74c; 400 bu by sample at 78⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 75c. Total, 2,800 bu.

Barley was dull and again ⅛@1c lower, several operators doing their best to break down prices. No. 2 sold at 56⅛@57⅛c for cash or seller March, and 57⅛@58c seller April, but closed firm, with buyers at the inside. No. 3 was dull at 50c for regular, and rejected nominal at 42@43c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 59c; 1,600 bu do at 58c; 1,200 bu do at 57⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 56⅛c; 400 bu No. 3 at 50c; 1,200 bu do to arrive at 53⅛c; 800 bu by sample at 73c; 1,200 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 67c; 400 bu do at 64c; 300 bu do at 60c; 1,000 bu do at 58c; 400 bu do at 54c. Total, 19,200 bu.

The statement of the trade and commerce of St. Louis for 1871, compiled by George H. Morgan, Secretary of the Union Merchants' Exchange of that city, is just out. We extract the following footings:

	1871.	1870.
No. of members	1,289	....
Manufactures, capital	$ 57,580,708	$ 48,387,150
Product, value	$142,368,185	$109,513,950
Collections of port	$ 1,905,310	$ 2,037,484
Foreign value, warehoused	$ 5,409,765	......
Vessels arrived	3,739	3,991
Tons freight received	884,401	1,166,882
Flour received, brls	1,428,408	1,241,280
Wheat received, bu	7,311,910	6,653,235
Corn received, bu	5,030,779	4,708,838
Oats received, bu	4,624,329	4,519,516
Rye received, bu	271,336	210,542
Barley received, bu	874,217	772,518
Flour shipped, brls	2,676,525	2,790,737
Wheat shipped, bu	1,048,532	634,563
Corn shipped, bu	4,469,849	3,536,060
Flour manufactured, brls	1,307,915	1,351,773
Highwines received, brls	21,305	61,754
Hogs received	633,370	310,260
Hogs packed (last season)	305,650	241,316

LATEST.

There was only a limited attendance on the Open Board, and the trading was almost exclusively in wheat, which closed at $1.24⅛ for cash or seller March, $1.25⅛ for the last half of March, and $1 26⅛ for seller April. Corn closed at about 39⅛c for cash and seller March, 39⅛c for April, and 43⅛c seller May. The only sale reported in provisions was 200 tcs. of choice S. P. hams, av. 16 lbs, at 9⅛c.

Chicago Daily Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 29.

BUTTER—The continued meagre receipts of really choice qualities induces a very firm feeling on the part of holders, and 25@27c is demanded and readily obtained. For something "fancy" even higher figures could be realized, but there is very little butter arriving that is good enough to command any advance on our quotations. Common and medium grades are in liberal supply, and, in the absence of anything like activity in the demand, sales are slow. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 25@27c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—This market was again quoted firm and unchanged. There is a steady, fair inquiry to meet the wants of the interior trade, and there are indications of a further advance in all cotton seamless bags. We quote: Stark, 39⅛c; Granampton, 37⅛c; Philadelphia, 37⅛c; Ludlow, 37⅛c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 33⅛c; burlaps, bags, 21⅛@22⅛c; gunnies, single, 18⅛@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—No change was reported in the market for building materials. An active movement was witnessed on local account, and prices were again firm for everything in the list. We quote: Stucco, $2 75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4.00; superfine do, $4 00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3 00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40 00@90 00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS were in good request both to supply local wants and for shipment East and South, and under moderate receipts prices were thoroughly sustained. We quote: $1 60@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2.25@2.50 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $40.00@70.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $120.00@130.00, and choice hurl, $140.00@180.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet, with no marked change. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20; lard tierces, $1 50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2 10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18 00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—Continues very firm; not on account of any particular activity in the demand, but the stocks are considerably reduced, and cannot be replenished to sell at the prices now current. We report our quotations of yesterday, as follows: New York factory, genuine, 17@17⅛c; do, imitation, 15⅛@16c; Western factory, 13@15c; Ohio factory, 16c.

COAL—Was generally quoted quiet, the demand being almost wholly restricted to meeting current local wants. Prices were steady and uniform, as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $12 00@12.50; Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10 00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Sales were effected at $8.00@8.25 for choice sweet, and at $7 00@7.75 for common.

EGGS—The receipts continue large and prices are weak and unsettled. Sales were slow at 21@22c.

FRUIT—DRIED—Nothing new deserving special mention was noted in the market for goods coming under this head. Both the local and the interior demands were liberal, and the prevalent feeling was firm. We make no change in our quotations: Dates, 9⅛@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@14c; French, do, 14@25c; raisins, new, $3.00@3 15; blackberries, 15⅛@16c; pitted cherries, 35@38c; peaches, pared, 22@28c; peaches, halves, 8⅛@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10⅛c; apples, new Southern, 8@8⅛c; do, new Western, 8⅛@9c; do new Michigan, 10@10⅛c.

FISH—Our leading dealers are doing a large business, and the exceeding firmness that has pervaded the market for some time past is still prevalent. No change was made in quotations, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5 50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5 00@5 25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9 00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8 00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7 00@7 50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1 60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6 50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The supply of really choice apples is becoming much reduced, and the few on hand are being held with increased firmness. Oranges continue in good demand, and sound lots are firm at the quoted prices. Lemons and cranberries are inactive and nominal. We repeat our list: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.15 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Valencia, ₱ case, $10 50@11.00.

GROCERIES—A reasonably active business was doing in the grocery market, and with the single exception of coffee, which are somewhat unsettled, the feeling was firm at former rates. The stocks are large, and our dealers are filling orders with their accustomed promptness. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, 16@16⅛c; stearine, 15@16c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 24⅛@25c; prime do, at 23⅛@24c; good, at 23@23⅛c; common, at 20⅛@21⅛c; O. G. Java, at 29@33c; Singapore, at 25⅛@26⅛c; Costa Rica, at 24⅛@26c; Maracaibo, at 24@25c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 8@8⅛c; Carolina, at 9⅛@9⅛c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12⅛@13⅛c; A, standard, at 12⅛@12⅛c; A, No. 2, at 12@12⅛c; B, at 11⅛@12c; XC, at 11⅛@11⅛c; C, at 11⅛@11⅛c; choice brown, at 10⅛@11c; fair do, at 10@10⅛c; New Orleans, at 9⅛@11⅛c; molasses do, at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@33c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@55c; good sugar house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13⅛@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@45c; pepper, at 21⅛@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.24.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6⅛@6⅛c standard, at 6⅛@6⅛c; German mottled, at 7⅛@7⅛c; White Lilly, at 7@7⅛c; White Rose, at 6⅛@7c; brown Windsor, at 5⅛@6c; palm, at 5⅛@6c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9⅛@10c; corn, at 10@10⅛c; laundry, at 6⅛@7c; common, at 5@6c.

HAY—Dealers reported business fairly active to-day, and the general market was steady and firm at the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.00@14.00; do, loose pressed, $13 00@13.50; prairie pressed, $9 00@10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.00; prairie, loose, $8.50@9.50. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1 50, according to distance.

HIDES—In this department of trade there was not the slightest visible change. The demand continues steadily fair, and the receipts, which are light, are readily disposed of at full prices. We quote: Green salted cured, light, 11⅛c; do heavy, 10⅛c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 9@9⅛c; murrain kip, 11⅛c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price, branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Remain firm and unchanged. There is a steady inquiry on local and interior accounts at the prices given below:

Horse-shoe iron	6 @6 1-4c	
Bar iron	4 5-10@ 4 7-10	rates
Heavy band	5 1-10@ 5 3-10	rates
Light band	5 5-10@ 5 7-10	rates
Hoop	5 5-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Oval	5 1-10@ 5 3-10	rates
Round and square	4 5-10@ 4 7-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10	5 6-10 rates
Russia iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	5 3-4 @ 6	rates
Norway railroads	7 1-2 @ 8 1-2	rates
German plow steel	9 @12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4 @13 1-2	rates
Spring and tire steel	9 @11	rates

LEATHER—A general advance in all finished leather is looked for at an early day, and dealers are making no effort to stimulate trade at the prices now current. There was, however, a liberal movement at the annexed quotations:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@35c; line city, ₱ lb, 39@42c; kip, ₱ lb, 80@90c; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, ₱ ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2 ₱ ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, ₱ ft, 21@25c; calf, city, $1.25@1 45; calf, country $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 31 to 33 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@43c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, ₱ lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1 00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1 00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.40; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.00; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 80 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, ₱ doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot $70 00@100 00.

LUMBER—Is in improved demand, both from city and country, and prices are firm, especially on common lumber. We quote:

First and second clear	$48 00@52 00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47 00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	29.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29 00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35 00@40 00
A stock boards	34.00@35 00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common boards, joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	21.00@28.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16 00@18 00
Cedar posts, round	18.00@20.00
Lath	4.50@ 5.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	
Sawed shingles, A or star	1.25@ 2.75

Shingles on track are steady at $2.37½@2.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2 00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were without change in values, the market remaining firm at the subjoined prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.00; do 12x12, $13.50; do 14x20, $14.00; do roofing, IC, $12.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11⅛c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 5, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; way as high as 27@28c have been obtained, but 12, 12⅛c; 13 and 14, 12⅛c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 15c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7⅛c per lb; bdls, 7⅛c net.

NAILS—Prices were to-day advanced 25c per keg, in sympathy with a corresponding advance yesterday at Pittsburgh. The demand is large, and the market is firm at $5.25 rates: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.25; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; 4d per keg, $6 00; 3d per keg, $6 75; find 3d, per keg, $8.00; blue 3d, common, per keg, $8.00; clinch, $7.25.

OILS—Lard oil was a shade lower, owing to the recent decline in lard. Turpentine was also weak and unsettled, in consequence of a decline East. Other oils were quoted firm and unchanged. We revise our list as follows: Carbon, 24⅛@25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2 10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, $1.05.

POTATOES—Were steady at former prices, or at 85@90c for common mixed, and at 95c@$1.05 for good to choice straight lots from store.

POULTRY—Chickens were in good demand and sold at higher prices, but otherwise the market was unchanged. We now quote: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.50@4.75; turkeys, do, per lb, 11@13⅛c; geese, do, per dozen, $8.00@11.00; do, live, $9.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and diamond C, $2.40 ₱ brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was more active and steady under a fair demand, which was chiefly for inferior to fair lots, at $2.50@2.90; good to prime quoted at $3.00@3.10; clover seed was quiet at $5.40@5.50; Hungarian nominal 95c@$1.00; millet at 95c, and flax at $1.75.

TEAS—Were quoted quiet and unchanged. Orders were freely filled at the annexed prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35c; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 73@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 78@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.43; choice to extra leaf Japan, 98c@$1 10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote prices steady as follows:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 58@65c.

WOOD—In this market there was nothing new to note. A fair inquiry was reported at the annexed quotations: Beach, $12 00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.30@9 00 delivered.

WOOL—Remains exceedingly firm at the prices given below:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@66c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	32@42c
Unwashed, medium	38@45c
Unwashed, coarse	40@46c
Tub-washed, prime condition	72@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@73c
Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.	

RAIL FREIGHTS—Are active to the extent of the freight room available. The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth class.	Flour and cornmeal.	Grain in bulk.	Salted bulk meats.
New York	65	1.30	65	75
Boston	70	1.40	70	80
Phil and Balt	60	1.20	60	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	60	1.20	60	70
Montreal and Prescott	60	1.20	60	70
Toronto	60	70	35	40
Buffalo	35	70	35	40
Dunkirk	32½	65	32½	37½
Erie	30	60	30	35
Cleveland	27½	55	27½	32½
Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo	25	50	25	30
Grand Rapids	25	50	25	30
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	25	50	25	30
Indianapolis	25	50	25	...
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	30	60	30	...
Newark, O	30	60	40	...
Wheeling	45	90	45	...
Washington, D. C	70	1.40	70	80
Charleston, S. C	85	1.70	...	...
Savannah, Ga	85	1.70	...	...

Chicago Live Stock Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 29.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,573	4,078	1,120
Tuesday	2,108	10,129	638
Wednesday	2,429	10,162	1,658
Thursday	1,794	8,065	3,850
Total	8,904	32,434	7,334
Same time last week	8,155	45,606	7,473
Week before last	6,065	33,478	6,797

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,713	3,214	691
Tuesday	768	6,688	....
Wednesday	1,083	6,266	299
Thursday	....	....	....
Total	3,564	16,151	990

CATTLE—The cattle market was moderately active, with little or no change in values. The demand exhibited some slight falling off as compared with yesterday, but the supply was also smaller, and holders experienced no difficulty in disposing of all desirable droves, and at very full prices. There were few really choice bunches on sale, and, with two or three exceptions, nothing brought over $6.50. The most notable sale of the day was effected by Nicols & Addems, they selling 128 head at $6.00. The drove averaged 1,430 lbs, and were fed by S. M. Ballard, of Audubon, Iowa. A fairly active inquiry existed for stock steers, at $3.50@3.75 for common roughish droves, and at $4 00@4.50 for medium to prime. There was only a slight demand for butchers' stuff, and sales dragged at $3.50@4.75 for common rough mixed lots, to extra cows and fair steers, and fat oxen. The market closed firm, with very little stock left over unsold.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.15
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.00@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,000 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.00

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
15 good shipping steers		1,252	$5 50
128 choice shipping steers		1,430	6.00
16 stock steers		1,025	4.50
16 butchers' stock		1,207	4.25
16 fat pony steers		1,098	4.87
20 good shipping steers		1,283	5.45
12 good shipping steers		1,263	5.45
12 good shipping steers		1,200	5.37
12 rough steers		1,312	5.12½
15 oxen		1,115	4.75
12 butchers' stock		1,408	4.35
15 medium steers		900	4.12½
12 medium steers		1,167	5.00
11 choice steers		1,087	4.75
24 good steers		1,501	6.00
17 medium steers		1,282	5.30
15 choice shipping steers		1,280	4.90
16 medium steers		1,343	6.00
17 smooth fleshy steers		1,288	5.12½
17 smooth fleshy steers		1,130	5.25
17 choice steers		1,198	5.25
17 butchers' stock		1,304	5.80
12 butchers' stock		1,100	4.12½
16 cows and steers		1,097	4.40
15 butchers' stock		1,029	4.50
13 stockers		1,186	4.00
16 good shipping steers		1,203	4.65
16 stockers		1,296	5.50
16 butchers' stock		1,047	4.93
15 butchers' stock		1,058	4.25
14 butchers' stock		1,020	3.75
14 fleshy steers		1,027	4.85
16 butcher's stock		1,164	4.90
15 good shipping steers		1,006	4.40
14 good shipping steers		1,339	5.50
14 rough fleshy steers		1,238	5.37½
33 choice steers		1,435	5.25
15 choice steers		1,267	5.00
34 fleshy steers		1,280	5.62½
18 good steers		1,173	5.25
16 good steers		1,380	5.50
15 good steers		1,300	5.50
12 butcher's stock		1,283	5.50
19 stockers		1,045	3.00
15 stockers		950	4.00
		1,050	3.50

HOGS—Prices were unchanged. There was an active shipping demand, and a fair inquiry from local buyers, under which the market ruled steady and firm. Sales were reported at an extreme range of $4 20@4.80, though few sold above $4 60, and comparatively few below $4 30, the bulk changing hands within the range of $4.35@4.50. We quote common rough mixed lots at $4 20@4 30; medium to fair at $4 35@4 45, and good to choice at $4.50@4 75. The market closed steady at the above quotations:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
248	181	$4.60	71	184	$4.45	80	186	$4.35
54	245	4.50	47	219	4.40	59	193	4.35
59	284	4.40	65	201	4.37½	75	172	4.35
44	230	4.35	49	337	4.00	51	343	4.25
21	187	4.30	72	179	4.35	60	222	4.25
48	261	4.50	55	238	4.55	106	227	4.50
53	300	4.45	54	203	4.30	52	305	4.50
58	199	4.35	56	210	4.40	55	250	4.40
50	279	4.50	56	272	4.40	107	317	4.65
40	142	4.35	59	268	4.20	117	266	4.40
49	279	4.25	60	242	4.40	55	284	4.45
65	251	4.35	74	154	4.20	70	305	4.45
61	167	4.30	27	161	4.30	51	305	4.95
61	190	4.30	66	232	4.60	78	185	4.25
46	164	4.32	55	246	4.50	42	235	4.40
59	303	4.30	111	231	4.45	46	223	4.35
35	290	4.65	67	197	4.30	37	210	4.35
64	217	4.45	74	195	4.30	54	210	4.30
17	202	4.30	46	318	4.50	69	178	4.30
64	214	4.45	21	310	4.35	101	272	4.20
68	278	4.55	50	229	4.40	49	248	4.25
57	221	4.35	32	206	4.35	54	258	4.35
54	101	4.35						

SHEEP—Were in large supply to-day, and, although the demand was fair, holders were unable to sustain prices, the market giving way to the extent of fully 25c per 100 lbs. We quote common at $4 00@4.75; medium at $5.00@5.50, and good to choice at $6.00@6.90.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 29—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26@27s. Winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s; No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s; white, 12s 4d. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 57s 6d. Lard, 44s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 29—1:20 p. m.—Corn, 28s 3d. Pork, 57s. Lard, 44s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 29—5 p. m.—No. 1 spring, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s; white, 12s 3d. Pork, 56s 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 29, 5 p. m.—Consols, 92⅛; bonds, '62s, 91⅛; '65s, 92⅛; '67s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 88⅛. Bullion in Bank of England increased £144,000.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 29.—Bonds, '62, 96⅛.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—Rentes, 55f 37c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 29—Evening.—Cotton—Heavy; middling uplands, 11⅛d; Orleans, 11⅛@11⅛d. Sales, 10,000; speculation and export, 2,000. Winter wheat, 11s 9d; red spring wheat, 11s@11s 6d; red winter, 11s 10d@12s. Flour, 26@27s 6d. Corn, 28s 3d. Pork, 56s 6d. Lard, 44s 6d. Cumberland middles, 32s; short ribs, 32s 9d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Beeves—Receipts to-day 100 cars or 1627 head, making 1761 since Monday. Market dull; offerings not all sold; prices sustained and poorest to best Western steers and oxen were sold at 10@12⅛c, with nothing better than strictly prime offered. Sales include 84 Illinois steers, av 7 cwt, at 11@12⅛c; 164 do, av 7⅛ cwt, at 11⅛c; 126 do, av 6⅛ cwt, at 10⅛c; 100 do, av 6⅛ cwt, at 10⅛@10⅛c; 103 do, av 6⅛ cwt, at 10⅛@11c; and 75 Ohio steers, av 6⅛ cwt, at 11⅛@12c.

Sheep—Fresh receipts, 3,880, making 8,590 since Monday. Trade slow at 7@9c for common to prime fine wooled, while thin open wooled stock is not wanted at 6⅛@6⅛c. Several carloads arrived at a late hour, and were not sold. Transactions include 4 cars Ohio sheep, av 90 lbs, at 7⅛c; 2 cars, av 86 lbs, at 8c; 2 cars Illinois, av 92 lbs, at 8c; 2 cars Illinois, av 94 lbs, at 8⅛c; 3 cars, av 92 lbs, at 8c; 4 cars do, av 92 lbs, at 7⅛c; 1 car State, av 83 lbs, 8⅛c; and 1 car Canada, av 116 lbs, at 9c.

Hogs—Receipts, 46 cars, or 4,700 in to day, making 11,000 since Monday; none offered alive. Dressed hogs barely steady at 6⅛@6⅛c for heaviest to lightest city, and 5⅛@5⅛c for Western.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 187 cars since Friday last 356 cars, against 291 cars same time last week. Market active at an advance of 10@10⅛ per cwt over yesterday's prices. Sales 68 Iowa steers, av 1,227 lbs, at $5.75; 405 Illinois steers, av 1,025 to 1,456 lbs, at $5.12@6 37⅛; 37 Michigan steers, av 1,151 to 1,306 lbs, at $5.12⅛@5 40; 76 Canada steers, av 848 to 1,200 lbs, at $4 40@5.70; 80 Ohio steers, av 1,300 to 1,538 lbs, at $5.80@7 00; 80 Indiana steers, 1,330 to 1,470 lbs, $5.75@6 25; 31 Texas steers, 1,136 lbs, $4.85; 17 Missouri steers, 1,071 lbs, $5.20; 13 Missouri oxen, averaging 1,352 lbs, $5.37⅛.

Sheep—Receipts 1,200. Supply since Friday 8,777, against 11,096 same time last week. Market firm at yesterday's prices. Sales, 337 Ohio sheep, 80 to 102 lbs, 7@8c; 310 Indiana sheep, 87 lbs, $7.15; 347 Canada sheep and lambs, 87 to 132 lbs, $6.75@8.00.

Hogs—Receipts 1,160; since Friday 16,472, against 13,444 last week. Market quiet; medium $4.75; extra asking $5.00.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1 24⅛. Oats firm; No. 2, 31⅛c. Corn firm; No. 2, 39⅛c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 72⅛c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 50c.

HOGS—Dull and nominal at $4 10@4 30.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $12.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,006 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn offered at 53@60c, as to location of elevator. No sales reported. Market generally dull and unchanged.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—COTTON—Quiet; middling uplands, 22⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 4,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6 10@6.50; common to good extra, $6.70@7.00; good to choice, $7.05@7.60; white wheat Western extra, $7 60@7.85; extra Ohio, $6.95@7.65; extra St. Louis, $7.00@9.50. Rye flour, $4.10@5.10. Corn meal, Western, $3.50@3.85. Wheat dull; receipts, 7,000 bu; no sales; winter red Western quoted at $1 63@1.70; amber Western, $1.71@1.74; white Western, $1.72@1.80. Rye quiet; Western, in store, 92@93c. Barley active; Bay of Quinte, $1.19⅛@1.20. Malt quiet; six-rowed State, $1.14. Corn firm; receipts, 28,000 bu; new Western mixed, afloat, 69⅛@70⅛; high mixed and yellow Western, 70c. Oats steady; receipts, 2,000 bu; Western in store and afloat, 52@54c; Ohio, 54@56c.

EGGS—Quiet at 37@40c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 19⅛@21⅛c. Sugar easier; fair to good refining, 8⅛@9⅛c; Cuba, 8⅛@9⅛c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 45@60c; Cuba, 32@35c. Rice, 8@8⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13@13⅛c; refined, 22⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 84⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. New mess pork, $14 00@14.12⅛; old, $13.50; prime, $12 00; newmess, $13.75@13.87⅛. Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs steady at 5⅛c. Cut meats steady; hams, 8⅛@9⅛c; shoulders, 5@6c. Middles quiet; long clear, 7⅛c; short clear, 7⅛c; short rib, 6⅛c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 9⅛@9⅛c; kettle, 9⅛c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 11@22c.

CHEESE—Firmer at 12@17c.

WHISKEY—More active at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull; red, $1.60@1.62. Rye, 90c. Corn firmer; yellow, 65⅛@66c; mixed Western, 66c. Oats firmer; white, 55@56c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $14.25. Lard, 9@9⅛c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very strong; Western superfine, $6.25@6.75. Wheat firm. Corn dull; mixed Western, 65c. Oats unchanged. Rye steady at 95c@$1.01.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.25@14.50. Bacon unchanged. Lard quiet at 9⅛c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90@90⅛c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Nothing done in grain. Prices nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined dull at 21@21⅛c for car lots; 22@23c for small lots; crude without movement.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 29.—TOBACCO—Active; unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; lower; middling, 21⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm; $7.00. Grain quiet and firm. Wheat, $1.60@1.77. Corn, 55c. Oats, 52c. Rye, 92c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; steady. Mess pork, $13.50; sugar cured hams, 12⅛c; plain, 12c. Bacon—shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 7⅛c. Bulk shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6⅛c; clear, 6⅛c. Lard, prime leaf in tierces, 9⅛c; kegs, 10c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 85c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Best grades firm; others dull; super winter, $6.25@6.40; XX, $6.75; XXX, $7.25@7.60. Wheat firm for spring; No. 2 Chicago, $1 36@1.38; No. 3, $1.70. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping; mixed on track, 35c; No. 2, in elevator, 37⅛c. Barley quiet; choice No. 2 at 72⅛c. Rye easier; No. 2, 85c.

WHISKEY—Lower, but prices private.

PROVISIONS—Pork, more doing at $13.00, cash and buyer March. Dry salt meats nominal. Bacon—Small sales; clear sides, 7⅛@8⅛c. Lard nominal at 8⅛c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.00@4.50.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, 7,000 bu; hogs, 1000.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.63⅛; amber Michigan, $1.57⅛; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1 69; No. 1 red, $1.58; No. 2 $1 62⅛. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Dressed, $5.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 14,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour steady; family, $7.50@7.75. Wheat firm; $1.65@1.67. Corn dull, unchanged. Oats steady; 40@45c. Barley steady.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at 22c.

BUTTER—Firm at 20@25c.

CHEESE—Steady at 15@16⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping; sales at $12.75. Lard dull at 8⅛@9⅛c. Bulk meats dull and drooping; sales, shoulders, 4⅛c, but holders mostly held 4⅛c; clear rib sold at 6⅛c; clear, 6⅛c. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 5⅛c; sides, 7⅛c.

WHISKEY—Dull; sales at 84@85c.

AMERICA IN PARIS.

The Grand Hotel Once More and the Headquarters of Americans Abroad—Transatlantic Ladies and Circular Notes—Belles and Bankers—Amateur Theatricals.

Paris Correspondence of the London Daily News.

That favorite resort of Americans in Europe, the Grand Hotel, is once more rejoicing in an influx of Transatlantic nomads. Its glass-roofed courts are filled with men of few words and long purses, whose chief mission in life seems to be that of "loafing round," and paying the endless bills which their wives send in to them. Diving into newspapers is comprised in the verb "to loaf." In the matter of journals the American is omnivorous; and he reads his paper about as fast as he eats his breakfast. American bankers in this city kindly supplement the mental nutriment to be found in the Grand Hotel reading rooms. It is not necessary to have an account with any of these financiers to be allowed the run of the public rooms attached to their offices. It suffices to mix in Paris-American society to obtain a hearty welcome from the head of the firm, who at once offers you any of the conveniences of a London club, and does not seem to want in return so much as the merest verbal acknowledgment of thankfulness. There is an arm-chair, a blazing fire, and a long table with a baize cloth covered with newspapers, which a "colored gentleman" spends the day in sorting. A register is also kept of Americans travelling in Europe, of deaths, births, and marriages, and of unclaimed sums of money returned at the different Consular offices on this side of the Atlantic. Papers are received from London and the provincial towns of England, from Canada, India, and Australia. As a matter of course, no go-a-head city, great or small, in the States or Territories of the Union is unrepresented. American bankers are very solicitous to please their countrymen, whom they regard as their best customers. In fact, a Boston gentleman, who has addicted himself successfully to finance in this city, lays down that the chief end of the American citizen is to keep his wife eternally supplied with circular notes. This doctrine naturally meets with many female adepts. A keen eye to business may, therefore, be supposed to enter largely into the recent establishment at the Paris-American banks of ladies' sitting rooms, where consultations can be held with tradespeople. Two bankers have enlarged their premises by the creation of picture-galleries, or marts, where choice specimens of American art are on view, with paintings both ancient and modern, of the European schools, some of which have been bought by New York and San Francisco millionaires. On wet days young ladies are very fond of passing an hour or so among these pictures, to which, naturally, young gentlemen with matrimonial designs drop in from the luncheon-bar around the corner. In the time of the empire transatlantic belles, with rich and easy-going fathers, and to turn up their noses at their countrymen. They preferred the titled clients of the Maison Foy. But a series of deceptions, divorce cases, and incompatibilities of temper, arising from the Frenchman's incapacity to accept that article of faith above the circular notes, have caused a reaction against the French dandy. The Prussian victories may have also had something to do with this conversion, for I observed that Germans, who were considered heavy, are looking up at the Grand Hotel. Prince Von Lynar has carried off a charming Ohioan heiress, whose sister is engaged to a Von Something or another from Saxony. I could never understand why it is that American women, who have a decided weakness for titles, should profess to sympathize, not with the French, but with "France," because she is "a sister republic." Their sympathy goes so far as to keep them from dancing this season. A New York lady attempted to give a ball at the beginning of the month, but did not succeed. The disposition to condole with France on her sudden reverses does not, however, prevent the nomads at the Grand Hotel from making out the time pleasantly. Amateur theatricals, got up for charitable purposes, are a channel through which a good deal of social mirth and dollars flow. There has been a brilliant series of *soirees dramatiques* this week at the Salle Herz. Costumes were designed and executed for individual players quite regardless of expense. Waldteufel's delightful band did duty as an orchestra. Though neutral tints and half mourning prevailed in the ladies' toilets, I never recollect seeing a finer display in Paris. And, then, there were so many pretty faces set in those bewitching toilets! Were I given to tropes or metaphors I should liken them to gems enshrined in fairy-like caskets. But as I am a poor hand at anything of the sort, I prefer quoting a member of the floor committee, whom a foreigner asked whether a careful selection from the belles of the Grand Hotel had not been made for the purpose of demonstrating to Don Pedro that a republic grew fairer flowers than an empire. "No, sir," was the answer; "we take them just as they come to us, and there's the result." In point of good looks, there were some aristocratic May-fair beauties who might have been allowed to hold a candle to their transatlantic sisters. Scattered through the pit and in the side stalls were ex-Senators, Ministers, and other props of the late empire. Dr. Evans, this time modestly wearing but a single decoration, was the connecting link between the eclipsed stars and the general company. I could not help seeing that some European diplomatists kept aloof from the whilom Imperialist magnates. Though the plays in question were ostensibly organized for the benefit of a charity in which Mme. Thiers and her sister take a lively interest, nobody connected with the government came. The gamins of 1830, as we call them in Paris, are probably too classic to care for American Theatricals, in which they would be liable to see many palpable departures from French stage conventions. MM. Toucher de Careil and Duvergier de Hauranne, Jr., having travelled in the United States, were not shocked when a lady, supposed to be in a fainting fit, was lifted up and carried in right earnest off the boards by her lover (Mr. Winthrop). Neither did they appear to mind the heroine facing the hero while she is delivering her rhapsody, instead of keeping her chignon turned toward him. They both seemed to enjoy immensely divers traits racy of the American soil. Mr. Washburne's state of health did not admit of his taking a place among the diplomats present; but General Meredith Reid worthily represented the consular service. Before the performance began I was, with some others, allowed to go behind the scenes and have a look at the players in the green-room. A profuse supper was there laid out, and champagne bottles were hospitably uncorked for the benefit of the visitors. In the way of culinary "notions" there were roast fowl, chicken-salad, game, *pates de foie gras*, and oyster-soup. A brigade of gentlemen in evening dress was told off to wrap up the ladies in furs and woollen shawls, the instant they made their exit from the stage. A fine-looking woman, Mrs. Hodge, was preparing to play the part of an interesting piece. She wore a Henrietta Maria costume. The gentlemen were got up in Vandyke suits, and supposed to be Flemish noblemen. One of them came from Ohio, and another, I believe, from Connecticut. The latter, Mr. Winthrop, can boast of no ordinary dramatic talent. Mrs. Wood was to figure in broad, farcial characters. This lady used to play, some seasons back, with Mrs. Milner Gibson. She has many of Dejazet's qualities, not the least of which are perpetual good spirits and freshness. The "star" was Mrs. Lias. On the stage she quite fulfilled the expectations which I formed in the green-room. She has a mobile physiognomy, a fine figure, good voice, clear utterance, and knows how to fill up pauses, with graceful and appropriate bye-play. Here is the bill of the play: "The Captain of the Watch," "The Bengal Tiger," and "The Follies of a Night." The amateurs thoroughly enjoyed their own acting, and did not much need the prompter's assistance; but they wanted skill in bringing out the points. "The Bengal Tiger" was great fun, both to them and the audience, the Emperor Pedro included, who laughed heartily at the efforts made by *Miss Yellowleaf* to fan into a flame the embers of a passion which the withered old *Nabob* entertained for her 55 years ago, before he went to India as a writer. In the "Follies of a Night" we had a masked ball with plenty of mysterious-looking dominoes, who danced to their hearts' content. The interest of the piece turns, it will be remembered, on an adventure of Louis Quatorze's illegitimate daughter, the Duchess of Chartres, at a masquerade, to which she went to see how men of quality behaved at such places. There she met her husband, who went for a less innocent purpose. Mrs. Lias made some equal-rights "hits" thereupon which brought down the house. I never before remarked the incompatibility between the English accent as modified by free-born American citizens, and court dresses. It does not go well with costumes which we associate with obsequious bows, red heels, witticisms, and polished libertinism. The intonation of Mr. Winthrop, excellent actor though he is, did not suit a refined rake in a Louis Quatorze suit. Americans should stick to genuine British plays. They have inherited the mantel of Butler, and have a keen perception of quaint humor—a thing not to be found in adaptations, for the London and New York theatres, of the genteel French drama, which, when the absurd husband is eliminated, contains very little of what is comical.

A New Material for Paper.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

S. D. Baldwin, of Marysville, has secured a patent from Washington as the discoverer of a process of making paper from the California tule, known in botany as *scirpus lacustris*. He has been experimenting with the tule, as a material for paper, a number of years, and has succeeded in producing a fine pulp, capable of being made into the best quality of writing and printing paper. Using the tules cut in June, he obtained from 50 to 60 per cent of pulp, as fine and strong as Sea Island cotton. His discovery has been carefully tested by experts in the paper business in this country and Europe, who are satisfied that it furnishes a most economical paper stock, which is destined to come largely into use. The process of reducing the reed to pulp is very simple and cheap, and it is believed a larger percentage can be obtained by taking the tule later in the season, when fully matured. Mr. Baldwin's discovery is one of great interest to the paper trade, and as the tule is so abundant here, it promises to be of great value to California. We believe it is intended to embark in the new manufacture as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. The practical utility of the discovery is evidenced by the fact that in Europe another variety of lake reed is already being so largely used in the manufacture of paper that the prices of certain sorts have been reduced, and newspaper, into which this material enters, is now being imported to this State from Europe cheaper than it can be brought from the East. With such an abundance of the new material at hand, so much cheaper than rags or other stock used in this country, it ought to be feasible to give a great impetus to paper-making in this State.

MURDERER SHOT AT DENVER.

Two Prisoners Confined for Murder Attempt to Kill the Turnkey and Escape—The Turnkey Wounded—One Murderer Shot Dead—The Other Captured and Returned to Jail.

From the Denver (Col.) News, Feb. 22.

A bold and unsuccessful attempt at jail delivery occurred at the County Jail, in this city, yesterday forenoon, at 11 o'clock, by which one prisoner lost his life, and a futile effort was made to kill the keeper. Two prisoners, Michael Henesee and a negro named Diamond, were engaged scrubbing the premises and making a general clean up. While in the companion way leading between the cells from the front office to a room adjoining the day cell in the rear, they had occasion to wash the cells of L. P. Griswold and E. E. Wight, both confined for murder. The turnkey, Sanford W. Davis, allowed these men to emerge from their cells, and as they were both heavily ironed no fears were entertained of any outbreak. Griswold passed to the front office, and called out to L. F. Davis, brother to the turnkey, for a chew of tobacco. Davis was in the bedroom adjoining, and did not answer, whereupon Griswold turned back, and, as he did so, he suddenly drew a bludgeon from some place of concealment and dealt the turnkey a blow on the back of the head. This had the effect to fell him to the floor, but he soon regained his feet, and, after a scuffle with both Wight, Griswold, and Diamond, ran towards the large room in the rear closely followed by Griswold. During this melee, Henesee, acting promptly and looking to the welfare of the turnkey, dragged Wight away from Davis and to his cell, and called for help—Diamond falling in with the mutineers and aiding them. While the matter stood thus,—Griswold and Davis, the turnkey, in the back room, and Griswold in possession of the former's pistol, Henesee holding the door against Wight and endeavoring to readjust the tumbler lock,—the brother of the turnkey grasped a revolver and courageously entered the companion-way and tried to lock Wight's cell door, in the meantime holding his revolver in his right hand. This all transpired in a few seconds. Griswold, finding that Wight's exit was barred, returned to the rear doorway, stepped down into the companion-way, and stood facing young Davis, who was endeavoring to lock the cell, only a few feet distant. The situation of course demanded desperate action on the part of one or the other, and as Griswold levelled his revolver at the young man, the latter in turn drew bead upon the prisoner, and both fired simultaneously. The ball from Griswold's pistol probably passed through the front doorway and into the street; the ball from young Davis' revolver entered Griswold's body in the upper portion of the epigastric region, a little to the left of the centre, entering the left lobe of the liver, the upper portion of the left kidney, and finally lodging next to the skin between the true floating ribs, inflicting a mortal wound. He, however, pressed toward Davis, who retreated, and discharged a shot, when Wight emerged from his cell, seized Griswold's pistol, passed to the rear, and made a second attack upon the turnkey, who endeavered to make his escape. Wight, however, fired two shots at Davis, one of which, it is thought, grazed the back of the head. Wight passed out at the rear and secreted himself in the jail barn under the hay. In the meantime Griswold had fallen in the office and died, and Henesee, when he saw how matters were shaping, had run up into town in search of Sheriff Cook, and given the alarm. The Sheriff sent a negro into the barn to find Wight, and after probing the hay with a pitchfork the negro's labors were rewarded by the appearance of his man, who was taken back and placed in close confinement. Shortly afterwards he was taken out at the rear door, and removed to a place of safety across Cherry Creek, as the large concourse of people gathered about the jail made it quite positive that he might meet summary punishment if permitted to remain where access was easy and his whereabouts known.

New Use for Stove-Pipe Hats.

The story of the merchant who excited the ridicule of his friends by shipping a cargo of warming-pans to the West Indies, and who turned the laugh on them by realizing a handsome profit from selling them for sugar-shovels, is a familiar one. It has a parallel in the recent experience of a Philadelphia hatter, who removed to Madras. There was not a very lively demand for hats of the stove-pipe style of architecture, and his stock threatened to be a drug on the market until the natives bethought them that they would be a very suitable covering for their idols. Fashion rules in Madras as elsewhere, and when one grinning image was thus ornamented, all the others must needs be. Accordingly his stock was soon exhausted, and he has sent to Philadelphia for a farther supply.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

and the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 1.[illegible]
Five copies, one year	[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	[illegible]
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	[illegible]
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	[illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ [illegible]
Five copies, one year	[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	[illegible]

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$[illegible]

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$[illegible]

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES.

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Masquerade Suits.

A full line of new suits, gotten up in first-class style, to rent at reasonable terms, by MRS. F. M. KOLB, 168 Milwaukee-av.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives advertisements for insertion in any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. Office, 49 South Canal-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete advertising Agency in the West; receive advertisements for all newspapers published. Offices, 456 Wabash-av. and 19 South Canal-st.
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MERIAM & STREET, 24 South Canal st.
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S. V. SHIPMAN & CO., 177 W. Washington-st.
ROSE & WILCOX, 24 South Canal st.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 291 East Washington-st.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 460 State st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 668 State st.
C.T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington-st.
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph st, old stand.
WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 50 West Lake st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 258 E. Lake.
Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. R. HOYNE & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake.
Banks.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 124 West Twelfth st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 125 W. Mad.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wabash av., also Branch corner Canal and Washington sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 300 W. Rand & 603 Wab.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 44 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 45 West Washington st.
N. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK, office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—37 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 78 W. Lake st.
Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 31 West Randolph st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 785 and 787 State st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 541 Wabash av.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 86 South Canal st.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 103 to 107 Canal
J. M. W. JONES, 63 S. Canal st and 509 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph st.
STYLES & FOWLER, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 158 S. Canal & 516 Wabash av.
JOHN R. WALSH & CO., 27 S. Canal & 508 Wabash av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph st.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 37 W. Washington st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 460 Wabash av.
EMERSON & STOTT, 139 West Madison st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 751 and 753 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 5 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 55 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 549 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State st.
THOS. FEARBY & SONS, 224 Mich. av. cor Harrison.
GREENSFELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO., Mich. av. & Congress
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 183 and 285 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, VOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash av.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op. [illegible]
M. D. WELLS & CO., 618 Wabash av.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
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Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 651 Wabash av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton st.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.
Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 220 E. Monroe.
Bushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 200 West Madison-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 205 West Washington-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.
Cement.
UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 71 Market, cor Wash.
Cigars (Wholesale.)
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River st.
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AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 527 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 69 West Washington.
Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 776 Wabash av.
MABLEY & HULL, 125 West Madison st.
Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 473 to 483 State
Clothiers (Wholesale).
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st.
H. W. KOHN & BROS., 161 and 163 Michigan av.
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BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor Market and Wash.
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MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO., [illegible] W. Randolph st.
PHILLIPS & CAMPBELL, [illegible] and 26 W. Randolph st.
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STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market st.
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C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale.)
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Cotton and Woolen Manf'rs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 88 South Canal st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 577 State st., Room 8.
F. B. TABER, 79 Wabash av.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 145 Michigan av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E. Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
PITKIN & BROOKS, 203 Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 236 W. Lake st.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
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Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
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GEO. H. CUSHING, 650 Michigan av.
M. S. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe st.
M. HONSINGER, office and residence 250 Park av.
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SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 553 Wabash av. cor. 18th.
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Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison st.
Druggists (Retail).
BLISS & SHARP, 154 Twenty-second st.
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J. PARSONS, 664 Wabash av.
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E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State st.
TOLMAN & KING, 84 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 295 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale.)
RICHARDS SHAW & WINSLOW, 122 & 124 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 Mad. st. & 128 221 st.
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SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 578 State st.
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L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
COLBY & WIRTS, 291 Michigan-av. cor Eldridge ct
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 231 Michigan av.
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DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 251 Mich av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av.
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REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal st.
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P. H. WILLARD & CO., Office, 6 and 8 Wabash-av.
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SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 87 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 167 Michigan av.
HUNT & LOCKETT, 69 Canal st.
LABAREE & SLOCUM, 81 W. Lake st., cor. Clinton.
WALKER, ALLING & CO., 228 and 227 State st.
HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE, 30 & 32 W. Washington.
Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 22th & State
MACKENZIE, 73 W. Madison and 633 State st.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 50 & 52 W. Washington.
FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 41 & 45 W. Wash.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 157 22d st. and 251 W. Madison st.
Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 49 South Canal st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.
Homeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.
Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 262 Wabash and 13 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 4, No. 75 South Canal st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 111 W. Wash. st.
Insurance (Life).
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 273 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.
MUTUAL BENEFIT of New Jersey, 63 South Canal st.
NEW ENGLAND MUT. (J. & M. Early), 441 Wabash.
PROTECTION LIFE, 200 West Madison st.
SECURITY LIFE, 756 Wabash av.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 161 Michigan-av., cor Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 198 North Canal st.
Jewelers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 183 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 69 West Washington.
GILES, BRO. & CO., 267 W. Madison and 139 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 286 Michigan av.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 214 West Madison st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
G. A. MORSE, 123 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.

Jewelers (Wholesale) Continued.
J. R. MAYO & CO., 42 State and 121 W. Madison st.
W. MATSON & CO., 461 Wabash av.
A. H. MILLER, 473 Wabash av.
F. F. NORRIS & CO., 469 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 98 W. Madison st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 566 State, & 250 W. Madison
STARR & ALLEN, 263 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 582 Wabash av.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 226 Mich av., near Congress.
CASE & GAVIN, 18 Congress st.
E. N. WHEELER & CO., 187 W. 22d st., cor. [illegible]
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
JAMES COCKCROFT & CO., 460 Wabash-av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
H. ALEXANDER, JR., 42 Union Central Block.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 14 Canal st., Room 13.
DENT & BLACK, 749 Wabash-av.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, [illegible] Wab. av.
RICABY & JOHNSON, 107 Twenty-second st.
HENRY WALLER, 180 West Washington st.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLER & SON, 52 South Canal st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
TAPLEY, [illegible] & CO., 36 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 377 and 379 State st.
Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 278 West Randolph st.
Lime and Cement.
CHI. UNION LIME W'KS, F. R. Spooner, 77 Market.
Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 22, 24 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 [illegible]
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).
C. CHOLTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells st.
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 18 South Canal st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton st.
GAGE BROS & CO., cor. Michigan-av. & Van Buren.
HEILBRON BROS., 204 Michigan av., near Jackson.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
WAYRON, DALY & CO., 149 Michigan av.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 616 Wabash av.
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WALSER & HEEGAARD, 276 South Clark st.
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SCHWEITZER & BEER, 586 West Madison st.
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S. F. COMSTOCK, 479 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 667 Wabash av.
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JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph st.
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DeHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle st.
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 268 and 270 East Madison st.
M. M'SMITH & BRO., 225 Jackson-st.
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CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph st.
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WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich. av. & Jackson.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 19 N. Jefferson
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FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1872.

THE KANSAS SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The report of the Joint Committee of the Kansas Legislature on the subject of the corruption attending the election of Mr. Pomeroy to the Senate of the United States in 1867, and of Mr. Alexander Caldwell in 1871, tells its own story. This report is not the production of partisans. It was made by a Committee of both houses of the Legislature, and of both political parties, and was agreed to unanimously. There was no dissenting opinion, no one person brave enough, in the face of the mass of testimony, to express a doubt or an extenuation. The report deals lightly with the election of 1867, because of the inability, at this distance of time, to reach the witnesses, but the facts which the Committee were able to obtain are remarkably suggestive; and the Committee feel warranted in declaring that at that election a large sum of money was used and attempted to be used in bribing and attempts to bribe and influence the members of the Legislature to secure the election of S. C. Pomeroy, E. G. Ross, and Thomas Carney, by S. C. Pomeroy, Thomas Curry, Perry Fuller, and others in their employ. The Thomas Curry here referred to was Governor of Kansas at the time, and was not elected Senator. Pomeroy was elected Senator for six years, and Ross was elected to fill a vacancy. The Committee further state that at that time one M. W. Reynolds edited a paper at Lawrence, and that, in consideration of his using the paper in the fall of 1866, to elect Sidney Clarke to Congress, and S. C. Pomeroy to the Senate, these two persons paid him $1,000 cash and executed their joint note for $2,000 additional. Mr. Pomeroy subsequently paid him $250 in cash. When the notes became due, they were not paid, and Reynolds instituted suit therefor. Messrs. Pomeroy and Clarke pleaded that the consideration for the notes was illegal, and the Court sustained the plea. Reynolds then appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Kansas, and, pending the hearing of the case, Pomeroy and Clarke being in Congress, he, Reynolds, was appointed Register of the Land Office at Neodesha, and he then dismissed his appeal. From affidavits made by Clarke and Pomeroy, the money paid and the notes executed by them were "to advance Republicanism in Kansas, and to secure a Republican victory." Considering the fact that Kansas was, and had been always, overwhelmingly Republican, the sacrifice of money was most extraordinary, and yet, as they refused to pay the note, alleging that the consideration was illegal, it leaves these gentlemen in the attitude of having consented and promised to expend money to advance Republicanism in Kansas, which upon oath they declare to have been an illegal and fraudulent transaction!

In relation to the Senatorial election in 1871, the Committee are able to be more specific. Sidney Clarke was again a candidate, and as a preliminary proceeding rented eighty rooms in the hotel at the State Capital. He also rented in another building a suite of rooms, in which were kept a supply of refreshments free to the members of the General Assembly, and which rooms received the popular designation of "soup-house." He deposited $2,500 in the bank, which, with $1,600 additional, were drawn out by his friends. He offered offices, and the payment of expenses of their election, to members of the Legislature for their votes for him as Senator; and the Committee state several specific sums offered for votes. Persons named R. S. Stevens, P. T. Abell, and D. M. Adams acted for, and by authority of, Mr. Clarke, and Adams used Clarke's money, with some received from Alexander Caldwell, to pay the expenses of the soup-house. Mr. Caldwell was also a candidate, and acted for his friends Len. T. Smith, James L. McDowell, Thomas Carney, and others; that McDowell had the promise of the Leavenworth Post Office, then held by a soldier's widow; that Smith gave Carney a check for $7,000 two days before the election; that quite an extensive change of greenbacks took place during these days; that a draft for $10,000 on the Kansas Pacific Railway Company was cashed at the same time. The Committee allege that the testimony shows that Mr. Caldwell claims that the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, by its agents, promised at the time to give him "$30,000 as its share of the expenses of that election, or as its bonus for his influence as a United States Senator;" that Caldwell demanded and importuned the President of that Company to pay him the money; that the parties met at Leavenworth; that the agents of the Company denied the promise; that, on the 24th of January, the day preceding the election, the Caldwell managers did receive large sums of money; that money was paid to members of the Legislature; that George Smith alone paid out $20,000 to members of the Legislature, upon a promise that it should be refunded him by Caldwell; that Caldwell promised Federal appointments, and that since his election has declared that it cost him $60,000; that he offered to pay Clarke's expenses, in case Clark withdrew in his favor. Upon this record, of which we have only given an epitome, the Committee declare that "Alexander Caldwell used bribery and other corrupt and criminal means, by himself and his friends, with his full knowledge and consent, to secure his election in 1871 to the United States Senate."

The Committee report that the most important witnesses, being actors in this corruption, are fugitives from the State in order to avoid the process of the Legislature, and that their "absence is for a cash consideration paid to at least two of them."

No such disgraceful record has ever been presented to the country in the case of any State Legislature. The time has been, and it ought to be so now, that no person would be allowed to hold a seat in the Senate or House when accused of having been elected by corrupt means, without demanding an examination. The Legislature of Kansas has done an act of public justice. It deserves the thanks of the nation. The Committee making this report was composed of personal and political friends of Clarke, Pomeroy, and Caldwell, but the testimony was overwhelming, and, like honorable men, faithful to the duty they owed to the public, they have published the facts, and have exposed the guilt of all concerned. The Senate of the United States has now its duty to perform. The State of Kansas has, in an official form, certified the facts to the Senate. Can that body ignore the report? Can it shut its eyes to this array of testimony? This is no partisan movement. There are no rebels or Ku-Klux assailing virtuous loyalty. The accused and the accusers, like the Senate itself, are all loyal men, all Republicans. There will be no political change in the Senate if these men lose their seats. Their successors will be Republicans. There is, therefore, no reason why the Senate should not promptly vindicate its character by immediate action on this subject.

The most extraordinary legal investigation that ever took place is now going on in New York City. Stokes was indicted for the murder of Fisk, and the Court empanelled a jury to try him. By some kind of hocus-pocus, the defendant has been converted into a prosecuting witness, and the Grand Jury that indicted him has been put on trial. The case has now been in progress a week or more; and, as there are twenty-three Grand Jurors, it may be two or three months before they are all convicted. The most surprising part of the proceeding is, that the unfortunate and persecuted Stokes is kept a prisoner, while the villainous Grand Jurors are neither under bail nor arrest. To be consistent, the Court ought to give Stokes his liberty, and put the jury under arrest.

THE BRITISH "CASE" AT GENEVA.

The British "case" has at last been submitted to the Arbitrators at Geneva, and makes a plain argument in defence, which stands in marked contrast to our "case," in the directness and comprehensiveness with which the question is considered. It meets our claims and argues them fairly and squarely, without evading or quibbling. The conclusion of the "case" contains the pith of the argument. The Government refrains from any discussion intended to sustain its own position, and simply presents considerations to the judgment of the Tribunal, reserving the discussion until the comparison of cases shall definitely determine the exact points in dispute between the two Governments. With regard to the real question at issue, the "case" says:

The United States Government professes to have right to a pecuniary indemnity for the claims which it says resulted from the acts of these vessels, that is to say, the warlike operations carried on by means of these ships by the persons who had them in their possession. It is evident that a pretension of this nature is such that Her Majesty's Government, animated as it is with the most amicable sentiments toward the United States, could not, in virtue of the respect it owes to its own rights, and those of neutral nations in general, consent to admit, since it believes that it is not founded on justice. What it (the United States Government) professes to claim is a matter of absolute right; and such claim can only be made valid by establishing clearly that an international obligation, due to the United States by Great Britain, had been violated by her; and further, it should be demonstrated that appreciable injury resulted directly to the United States, by reason of which Great Britain owes them pecuniary compensation.

This statement of course has reference only to the direct claims, and presents the position of the English Government clearly and unmistakably; and, on this point, the United States will join issue, and with justice on her side, as we believe. As far as this point is concerned, there is no bar to proceedings, and no exceptions will be taken, as the mutual agreement of the two countries, contained in the Washington Treaty, submits it to the Geneva Tribunal for final decision. Whatever damages the Court shall assess must satisfy both parties to the suit, and from it there lies no appeal.

Since the inception of the negotiations, however, the question really at issue has been complicated, if not jeopardized, by the supplementary demand for indirect damages, with regard to which the English case says:

In this statement Her Majesty's Government has had to contend against an unavoidable disadvantage—it has had to reply to an argument not yet submitted. When that shall have been presented, and the claims of the United States shall be defined precisely, Her Majesty's Government will exercise the right conferred on it by Article IV. of the Treaty, to submit to the Tribunal an additional or more extended statement of facts as the case may exact.

This claim for indirect damages was not thought of when the matter was brought to the attention of Reverdy Johnson, nor was it included in the instructions to his predecessor, Mr. Adams. It was first broached in Mr. Sumner's speech in the Senate, and has been smuggled into the "case," as a piece of sharp practice, by Mr. Bancroft Davis. Out of the United States, even among nations friendly to us, it has met with severe condemnation, and exposed us to the imputation of being shysters. The Cologne *Gazette* very pertinently and truthfully says that respectable nations never set up a claim for more than they are entitled to. It is a species of pettifogging unworthy of a great nation, and it is specially deplorable that it should have been introduced in the very first attempt to settle great international differences by arbitration rather than the sword,—a mode of settlement upon which the President justly felicitated himself in his last Annual Message. There can be no doubt that Mr. Bancroft Davis has seriously compromised the "case" of the United States, and has overreached himself in trying to drive a sharp bargain. He has been caught in his own trap, and the apparently adroit quibble has turned out to be a serious blunder, which has prejudiced our own "case." If we had prepared and presented a claim for legitimate losses, and brought it to trial upon a fair and square issue of fact, it could have been tried without prejudice, and have been removed from the docket before this. The Government should not allow its own reputation to be compromised and its just claim prejudiced by any such shystering. It should disavow it at once, and press only a just claim. Of course, England will not pay these imaginary damages. No one expects her to,—not even Mr. Bancroft Davis himself. England will not only not pay indirect damages, but she will not be a party in any case involving them, and this puts the negotiations back *in statu quo*. The closing paragraph of the English case is pertinent to this emergency:

Whether the decision of the tribunal is or is not favorable to her, Great Britain is ready to yield to the decree. She has only one wish—that it be just. She raises only one pretension—that it be founded on a faithful and equitable interpretation of the rights of man, and on principles which herself and all other Powers will not repent of recognizing and observing, either as neutrals or belligerents, in the time to come.

The United States should echo that wish. She cannot afford to ask now for more than she has heretofore set up as the measure of her damages. She cannot afford to establish a principle which she certainly will "repent of recognizing and observing, either as neutral or belligerent, in the time to come." Least of all can she afford to appear in the *role* of a pettifogger in this great international arbitration, which has been instituted in the cause of humanity as well as of justice, and for the purpose of showing the nations of the earth that there are better ways of settling their grievances than by resorting to war. The sooner the Government disavows any such shallow quackery, the better will it be for itself and its claims. We are among those who heartily applauded the Treaty of Washington, and who congratulated the President on his part in bringing it about. We regret that so important and notable a work should be frustrated at the eleventh hour by the awkwardness of those who had charge of its details.

The latest literature of any weight on the question of the Alabama claims seems to be ex-President Woolsey's article in the *Independent*, and Judge C. C. Nott's reply thereto in the *Nation*. Dr. Woolsey's position is, in brief, as follows: The proceedings of the Geneva Tribunal are not amenable to the common law; they are to be controlled by the principles laid down in the Treaty of Washington, and only by those; at common law, if a case is once decided by a Court, the settlement is a full and complete discharge from all liabilities, direct and indirect; since, however, this case is beyond the sphere of the common law, we can waive the question of consequential damages for the present, have the Geneva Tribunal award us a sum in satisfaction of our claim for direct damages, and then revive the other claim, if it ever seems best to do so. To this, Judge Nott replies: "I am aware that the controversies of nations are not in all things governed by the analogies of municipal law, and that the principles of international law must be applied untrammelled by many of its restrictions. This declaration is followed by the argument that, if we submit any part of our case to the Geneva Tribunal, we must take the award therefor in satisfaction for all our claims for damages, direct and indirect, *because* the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that, by the common law, if a case is submitted to arbitration, the decision must be final in regard to every point involved. In other words, Judge Nott rules out the common law, and then bases his argument upon it. Dr. Woolsey seems to have the better of the controversy.

The amendments made to the Burnt Records bill, according to our telegraphic report, cover two or three of the most important defects to which we have heretofore called attention, but leave some objectionable features still untouched. They leave the decree of title so that it may be opened at any time, if obtained by fraud or perjury, instead of requiring the application on these grounds to be made within eighteen months. They provide that the rights of minors and lunatics shall not be cut off by the decree. We are not informed of the nature of the "other amendments adopted." It is possible that they provide for a more thorough and effective mode of notifying parties in interest, including the personal service of notice of the proceedings on persons in possession of the premises, and on all interested parties residing in the State, and on non-residents, by publication and mailing where the Post Office address is known. With these amendments, the Legislature may safely authorize a decree which shall be good against all the world, with the exceptions above named. And with these amendments we believe the passage of the law would be productive of the very best results among owners of titles affected by the fire.

Mr. Foss' bill for the suppression of gambling, which passed the Senate on Wednesday, was signed by the Governor yesterday, and will go into effect on the 1st of July ensuing. The bill is sweeping in its provisions, and, if properly enforced, as it should be, will do much to make the keeping of a gambling house very unpopular, however large the profits may be, as the first offence involves a fine, the second, imprisonment in jail, and the third, imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The text of the bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That whoever keeps a common gambling house, or in any building, booth, yard, or garden by him or his agent used and occupied, procures or permits any person to frequent, or to come together to play for money or other valuable thing, at any game, or keeps, or suffers to be kept any tables or other apparatus, for the purpose of playing at any game or sport, for money, or any other valuable thing, shall, upon conviction for the first offence, be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and for the second offence be fined not less than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the County Jail not less than six months, and for the third offence shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary not less than two years, or more than five years.

SEC. 2. Section 129 of Chapter 30 of the Revised Statutes of 1845, entitled "Criminal Jurisprudence," is hereby repealed; but the repeal of said section shall not affect any rights or liabilities existing, or suits pending at the time this act takes effect.

The recent developments in South Carolina, Georgia, and other Southern States show pretty conclusively that Gubernatorial positions in that section of the country are anything but sinecures. And now comes Florida to the front with a string of very damaging accusations against Governor Reed. It embraces an over-issue of $598,000 of State bonds; a fraudulent issue of $1,000,000 of the same bonds; a fraudulent issue of $4,000,000 of bonds for a railroad company; an issue of $1,000,000 to David L. Yulee; a conspiracy with one Littlefield to embezzle; an actual embezzlement of $20,000 of public funds; a conspiracy to defraud the State of $15,000; a substitution of $1,140 in depreciated State scrip for the same amount in Federal currency, and the acceptance of a bribe of $10,000. In exact figures, these separate frauds foot up the amount of $6,574,140. Hitherto Florida has always been considered an admirable place for invalids to remove to; just now it would seem to be an excellent place for at least one moral invalid to remove from, by the process of a high court of impeachment.

The time for assessing the income tax is approaching, and as there is no probability of Congress repealing it this year, the blanks for making the returns have been sent out by the Commissioner. Inasmuch as "losses actually sustained during the year from fires" can be deducted from income, the amount of tax assessed upon Chicago will not be heavy.

The Earl of Pembroke has published a volume of sketches of travel, under the title of "South Sea Bubbles." The most noticeable thing in the brightly-written book is the dissertation on the missionary work in the South Seas. The Earl regards as a grand mistake, and has not scrupled to express his opinions with a frankness that is said to have horrified his devoutly Catholic mother, Lady Herbert. The missionary rule is declared to be a complete despotism. Where the central government is a strong one, Protestantism seems to succeed best; where it is weak, Catholicism makes itself supreme and rules Chief and people alike. The hypocrisy of the nominal converts is a besetting sin. The Earl says:

I am afraid that the South Sea natives are apt to live two lives—a church and a natural one—and usually the missionary reports the church one. I was much struck with this in one island where I attended divine service, and saw all the chief ladies of the land taking notes of the sermon with big pencil on foolscap paper, and looking as if butter would not melt in their pretty lips. I gazed sadly on them, thinking what much better fun I should have if I had visited the island fifty years sooner; but I was comforted the next day when I saw the identical saintly creatures madly executing the most improper gambados, all as wild, savage, and amorous as they were in the days of Captain Cook.

The present need of the South Sea Islands is the development of the soil and the consequent demand for steady industry. To do this, capital is essential, and yet the missionaries, in some cases, take from the people, year after year, almost their entire savings. The author says on this point:

If the Wesleyan Society had not published the facts themselves, I should have hesitated to state them. Can it be believed that out of the kindly credulous Tonga islanders, just struggling into civilization, and whose every dollar, hardly earned, should and would be spent in the improvement of their country, were it not for these canting sharks, they get the noble and astonishing sum of £4,480, which, with £1,550 reserved as class and oil money, make a total of £6,030, being £3,000 above the current expenses of the mission for the year, to assist in sending the glorious Gospel of Christ to regions beyond. Beyond where?

It is evident that some one man in England makes it the business of his life to supply the London magazines with romances under the guise of sketches of American scenery, customs, etc. The articles in question are nominally the work of different hands, but it is unfair to suppose that half a dozen men are responsible for the sublime ignorance therein displayed. They are all on a par in untrustworthiness, and we prefer to accuse only one person of their authorship. This universal genius delights the readers of the last number of *Belgravia* with a beautifully imaginative study of "Religion in America." We have not space to quote his elaborately-false statistics and his utterly-wrong inferences therefrom. A single instance of his carefulness in detail will suffice. We learn that the "Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is a noted Baptist clergyman, who was paid $100,000 for a novel he contributed to the New York *Ledger*." Last fall *London Society* was deluded into publishing an essay on American society, which bore all the marks of this master hand. It revelled in the folly and vulgarity and wickedness of Saratoga. The description of that place, to which "only the 'shoddy' go," and where "scandal, duels, and elopements are the standard excitements," was followed by a sketch of the ride down the Hudson, "passing between the Palisades, which are walls of rock a mile high." What this mighty mind would say of the granite mountains of the Yosemite, it is impossible to conjecture. Since imagination has exhausted itself in depicting the crimes and wonders of America, it would be well for the London magazines to send their American writer to this country, in order that he might gain a slight substratum of knowledge on the subjects he treats so confidently, and relieve his flights of fancy by an occasional fact.

PERSONAL.

The hotel bill of the Grand Duke and *suite* at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, amounted to $11,000.

—J. H. Childers, the lightning drill-man, has been relieved, by an Indianapolis physician, of a tape-worm 45 feet in length.

—Rev. George H. Hepworth has obtained for his new church in Brooklyn, in the past two weeks, subscriptions aggregating over $200,000.

—A married woman in Mobile forwarded an obscene valentine to a widow of that city, for which she will pay a fine of $500 and lie six months in the county jail.

—James Mace, the prize-fighter, appeared as an actor at the Hartford Opera House on Monday, in connection with a dramatic company organized in New York.

—The Parsee believes that a *post-mortem* examination excludes the patient from heaven. A Bombay Coroner has put a stop to suicide by delivering over the candidates to the surgeons.

—In responding to a request from New York for his autograph, General Spinner wrote:

You ask for my autograph with a sentiment. My sentiment is this: When a gentleman writes another on his own business he should enclose a postage stamp.

—Mr. Henry Mygatt, of Farmington, Conn., advertises a farm for sale, for which no deed was ever given for a portion of the lands, the same family having held it for 232 years, from the time of its original purchase of the Indians.

—The will of R. H. Bayly, of New Orleans, probated last week, bequeaths to the Washington Robert E. Lee College, at Lexington, Va., $70,000, to establish a Professorship in the name of the donor, the interest to be applied to its support.

—Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, in a recent infidel address at Peoria, created intense feeling among orthodox believers, one of whom declares that the Colonel cannot be allowed to take an oath, his place at the bar is an usurpation, and he is for every case an incompetent witness.

—Sydney Dillon, one of the largest railway contractors in the world, first entered on the business in which he has been so successful as foreman for one of the men who built a small portion of the Boston & Providence Railroad, and his first contract was for a short section of the Western Railroad.

—A Japanese Prince, a nephew of the Tycoon, who has been for some months in this country obtaining an education, and who of late has been under the charge of tutors at Roxbury, Mass., has finally decided to give up his tutors and join the school of the Messrs. Allen at West Newton, boarding in the family and roughing it with his fellow students.

—Mrs. Ann Styles, the Windsor Locks (Conn.) poisoner, has been removed to the Insane Hospital, on the ground that she is insane and incapable of pleading to any of the charges brought against her. She is still in the custody of the Sheriff of Hartford County, and subject to the call of the Court. Judge Pardee ordered her removal to Middletown.

—Neal Brown is thus biographed by a Raleigh (N. C.) paper: "When Andy Johnson left this city, a poor tailor boy at old Litchford's shop, Neal Brown went out with him for two or three miles, and carried on his back, wrapped up in an old piece of carpet, all the worldly goods the poor tailor boy possessed. They shook hands under an old tree three miles from here and separated. Andy became Governor, Senator, and President. Neal lived quietly and worked hard. Andy Johnson never went back on his little hatter friend, even when he was President."

—Alfred Waddington, who died at Ottawa, Ont., on Sunday last, spent nine years in endeavoring to find a passage for a railroad from some point on the shores of British Columbia to the Saskatchewan Valley. The Government of British Columbia donated to him the only town site at the head of Bute's Inlet, consisting of 320 acres. His route, starting from the head waters of Bute's Inlet, traverses the Bute Inlet Valley the whole way to the Leather Head Pass, and is of so comparatively level a nature as to present no obstacle whatever to the building of a railroad.

—Olive Logan writes as follows to the New Orleans *Times*:

Apropos of a paragraph in the *Times* of yesterday, about the women's rights women and their memorial, I am moved to ask you,—since I am soon coming to New Orleans—not to rank me with the women who choose to use Butlers and Woodhulls to accomplish their ends. I have found that in some Southern cities a wrong impression exists in this matter, and that until I have had an opportunity to address the people, and illustrate to them the fact that I am what I am, they persist in deeming me other than what I am. I have taken the opportunity offered me recently by a challenge thrown down before me by the free love crew of whom Mrs. Woodhull is the bright exemplar, to say, in the plainest of plain words, that I am against that crew, and shall be. I have never uttered one word in public that was not calculated to aid the cause of old-fashioned virtue, and, God helping me, I never will.

—Some years since a teller in a prosperous Hartford bank resigned his position to retire to a farm which he had purchased and stocked by his savings. As he was a trusted and much-esteemed officer, the Directors passed complimentary resolutions to his worth and voted him a handsome present. The day after the receipt of the gift he summoned a meeting of the Directors, and, after thanking them warmly for their remembrance, and assuring them that, deeply sensible of their confidence, he would repose similar confidence in them, confided to them that he had for years been in the habit of speculating with the funds of the bank, but, fortunately, with such success that he always replaced them, and now stated the fact simply that precautions might be taken against a similar course on the part of his successor.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* thus describes the homestead of Thaddeus Stevens:

It is of humble pretensions, brick, two stories and attic, and might serve for any well-to-do mechanic. Attached to the dwelling is a plain brick building, two stories high, which was peculiarly Mr. Stevens' home. The two lower rooms were his law office. They remain as he left them. The rooms are divided by folding doors. The sides of both rooms are lined with oak book shelves, and are crowded. The carpet, frayed and soiled, shows the wear of years. The wooden, Boston rocking-chair was his favorite seat. The lounge, covered with green leather, wooden arm-chairs, and huge table, have been in use over a quarter of a century. The hall way of the dwelling is large and ornamented with an arch. The dining-room in the rear of the hall has not been refurnished for a quarter of a century. The broad stairway leads to Mr. Stevens' private apartments, which were over the law offices. A parlor and bedroom comprise the suite. They are just as he left them to make his last visit to Washington. The dust of years covers everything, and has never been disturbed. A few portraits hang around the room. His favorite books line the walls, and an air of comfort and homeliness pervades the place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Over the western half of the Atlantic Ocean there are three times as many storms as over the eastern side.

—The police force of St. Louis comprises 372 men, of whom 162 are Americans, 112 Irish, and 98 Germans.

—The snow-bound mails arriving at San Francisco on Feb. 20 filled 750 bags, and were distributed in 24 hours.

—Mr. Polagrove, of Fort Scott, Kan., has in one year raised from the seed a grove of soft-maples four feet high.

—Dr. J. P. Barnum, of Frankfort, Ky., has the reflector from the first steam engine brought over to the Kentucky side of the Ohio River.

—During six days of last week, at New Orleans, 143 steamers and schooners entered the basin of the new canal, from the seacoast and piney-woods region.

—Farmers about Dayton, O., have tapped sugar orchards, and the sap is running freely. There will probably be a large yield of maple sugar and molasses in the Miami Valley.

—Augusta, Georgia, has an ordinance forbidding the storage of guano in the city, under a penalty of $100. The merchants object, and the matter threatens to be carried to the Supreme Court.

—The ship-owners of the Maritime Provinces are becoming alive to the opening afforded for a large trade between Canada and the West Indies. Additional ships will be employed in the trade during the forthcoming season.

—At St. Joseph, Mo., on Sunday night, a singular light, resembling a large sized gas-light, was observed on the steeple of the Francis Street M. E. Church. It is supposed to have been produced by electricity.

—The lock at Saltsburg, on the old Pennsylvania Canal, is now being taken away by the Central Railroad Company, and a part of it will be used in the erection of a soldiers' monument in the Edgewood Cemetery at Saltsburg.

—What has become of the old-fashioned doughnuts which our mothers used to keep in the old stone crock behind the pantry door, and one of which went farther in preserving quiet in the family than four barrels of soothing syrup will now?

—Petrified trees have been found in a bog at Waterford, Vt. In two instances, one huge pine stump was found resting upon another, indicating that the latter tree grew after the first had fallen, the seed having been deposited on its stump.

—Some jealous scoundrel attempted to poison an expectant bride in Oswego the other day by means of a package of cake flavored with arsenic, which was sent to her room the night before her wedding, with a request that she would dream upon it.

—The *Journal of Applied Chemistry* recommends the use of a small quantity of carbolic acid in paste for laying paper-hangings and in whitewash. It will neutralize the disagreeable odor consequent upon the decomposition of the paste, and also repel cockroaches and other insects.

—A remonstrance, signed "Many Merchants," has been filed at the Central Police Station, New Orleans, against the use of water from the Old and New Basins for sprinkling the streets. It is contended by the remonstrators that the water thus obtained is putrid, and calculated to breed disease.

—A child recently made its advent upon this sphere of usefulness in Windsor, Vermont, to find himself unusually fortunate in the matter of living ancestors. He has two grandmothers and two grandfathers, four great grandmothers, and four great grandfathers, besides great aunts and uncles almost innumerable.

—A plan is under consideration in Southbridge, Mass., for a joint stock company to construct a telegraph line to Worcester, there to connect with the Franklin Telegraph Company's wires. The latter company will pay a percentage on all business brought to them. The expense of a line from Southbridge to Worcester would be about $3,000.

—Corundum is now obtained of the best quality, in the mountain region of North Carolina. It is identical in substance with sapphire and ruby, and is the hardest form of matter known except the diamond, having a cutting power, compared with the latter, of 90 to 100, while that of emery is only 37. It will consequently polish every substance but the diamond, and even that when rapid friction is applied.

—Clark King, of East Montpelier, Vt., an old butter dealer, stated before the State Board of Agriculture at its session in Montpelier last week, that only 30 per cent of the Vermont butter taken to market ruled as first-class. He said that the great mistake was that the cream was allowed to stand too long, and laid down for the dairy-woman this code: "Skim early, churn early, and sell early."

—The officers and directors of the Methodist congregation on Jefferson street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, Louisville, have divided their newly-purchased church lot into one foot sections, with the view of allowing each member to pay for one of these sections. The number of members and the number of feet front (80) are about equal, and the money will thus be raised without any trouble.

—E. A. Trapp, of San Francisco, has invented an apparatus by which railroad switches and signals are placed under the control of the engineers of locomotives. In its general nature it consists in moving the switch tongues by wire ropes or chains connecting with shifting bars placed on both sides of the track, outside of the rails, at a considerable distance from the switch each way, and operated by one or more set-levers under the control of the operator on the locomotive or car.

—At Nashville, last Friday night, a negro named Virginia died while attending a colored church service, and was laid out and duly watched by his brethren. About 3 o'clock next morning he came to life, and there was a lively stampede of the watchers, some screaming, some praying, and one falling down an embankment, spraining his arm and getting an ugly gash on the forehead. The darkies consider it a veritable resurrection.

—A New England engineer lately dreamed that one of the forward trucks of his engine was cracked. When he awoke he had a premonition lest his dream might prove true, and thought he would go down to see that everything was all right. On examining the engine at the engine-house, he found the truck precisely in the same condition as he had seen in his dream, and another engine had to be substituted in its stead.

—Richard S. True, teacher of music in the Hartford public schools and leader of the choir at the First Baptist Church, was arrested on Saturday for seducing Miss Emma A. Seamans, who also belonged to the First Baptist choir. Miss Seamans gave birth to a child a few days ago, and True, though at first denying all responsibility for the affair, is reported to have retracted his denial and agreed to marry his victim. Soon after, however, he again changed his mind and sought to throw the responsibility upon innocent persons.

—Henry H. Bingham, Postmaster of Philadelphia, has issued the following instructions to carriers: "In consequence of the delay and time lost through the neglect at private residences to respond promptly to the call of the letter-carriers, and the greatly increased business under the free delivery system, the Post Office Department has given instructions that not more than thirty seconds shall be allowed for the delivery of each letter. If the carrier's call is not answered within that time, he will note the fact in pencil upon the letter, take it with him, and deliver it on the next trip. Letters cannot be delivered by placing them under doors. The Post Office Department therefore urges the placing of private letter-boxes upon all dwelling houses, offices, stores, &c."

—The water furnished by the different companies of London has recently been the subject of examination. A comparison was made with a sample of London sewage, which had been allowed to soak through five feet of earth, and the sewage was found to contain a smaller portion of injurious elements than the drinking water. A comparison was also made with samples of the water taken from fifty condemned shallow wells, and the examination showed that the water of only ten of the condemned wells contained a larger proportion of organic impurities than that daily furnished for use by three of the principal companies. Only two companies supply nearly pure water. It is remarked as a singular fact that the companies notorious for supplying the worst water have the largest number of consumers.

—The oyster trade in New Orleans employs 5,000 persons, and the sum realized for the bivalve in the shell on the wharves is $1,250,000 annually. From the Mississippi River along the Gulf coast to the Sabine, going westward, and from the Mississippi River, going eastward as far as Mobile Bay, are continuous beds of oysters of natural growth, of a quality varying according to locality, but upon an average fully equal to any in the world. The bayous, lagoons, inlets, lakes, and bays are filled with them, and the supply may be fairly said to be inexhaustible. Those found to the westward are acknowledged to be the best, and it is in the net-work of water courses running through Plaquemines, Jefferson, Lafourche, and Terrebonne parishes, and emptying into Barataria, Timbalier, and Terrebonne bays, that New Orleans dealers seek their main supplies.

—In Boone County, Kentucky, there is a family whose singular manner of living, and other peculiarities, excite general interest. The head of the family is a native of Scotland, an educated man, well read, and of fine conversational powers. He does nothing for the support of his family, and, although they are in an almost starving condition, is devoting his time to the study of the Greek language. While he is thus engaged they are living in a miserable hut without floor or windows, and with scarcely food enough to keep them from starving. The woman has neither education nor sense; in fact, the only thing she has worth speaking of is fits. She gives the family what attention it gets, and prepares the food sent them by neighbors, while her husband is engaged in his classical studies, or in prowling about the neighborhood, reading essays to his acquaintances. People suppose that he is crazy, and in the spring an effort will be made to provide in some way for him and his helpless family.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Peoria was laid out, in 1826, by a son of Alexander Hamilton.

—A young man was severely stabbed in a fight which arose during religious services at Sand Creek, Shelby County.

—Colonel Clark E. Carr has sold the Galesburg *Republican* to Messrs. Colville & Grubb. The daily issue will be discontinued on Saturday next.

—Three daughters of John S. Owens, of Galena,—Mrs. Wykoff, Mrs. Simmons, and Mrs. Houy,—have each lost a child within the last ten days, of cerebro spinal-meningitis.

MICHIGAN.

Jennie Streeter, of Wayne County, 14 years of age, has earned $36.25 since November, by trapping rabbits.

—Hattie C. Root, of Coldwater, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department.

—Jackson has organized a Temperance Light Guard, with 54 members, under the Captaincy of Charles A. Perry.

—George Monroe, of Albion, who sued the Michigan Central Railroad for $10,000, for personal injuries, as been offered $2,000 and costs as a compromise.

IOWA.

Cedar Falls has a telegraph school.

—The Mississippi River at Davenport is 547 feet above the gulf.

—Hon. Wm. McMarshman, door-keeper of the Senate, died on Tuesday at DesMoines. In 1866 he was Senator from Warren County.

—An Independence damsel having offended a gentleman at the late leap-year party, he has sent his big sister to demand an apology.

—The Davenport *Democrat* makes a humane suggestion for the organization of a society "for the protection of children with bare legs from the cruelty of mothers."

—The widow of Martin E. Kaier, of Dubuque,—the deceased member,—has had the mileage, stationery, and postal allowances of her husband transmitted to her.

—William Samuel, an inmate of the Dubuque County Poor House, died last Sunday. For seven weeks he lived without food or nourishment other than a daily allowance of a pint of whiskey.

INDIANA.

A young gent at Lafayette deposits all his surplus earnings in a savings bank, for the one who is to be his future wife—the name yet to him unknown.

—Mr. Thomas Wilson has purchased a tract of land of Mr. William Trantner, in Dubois County, under which is a vein of cannel-coal six feet thick.

—Watson & Co., of Knightsville, will soon begin to sink their oil-well. They have made arrangements to go down 2,000 feet, and if they do not find the oleaginous fluid at this depth, they may run across something else of value.

—The Louisville *Commercial* says: "It was a matter of surprise to many people that the Clark County Grand Jury were discharged without any attempt to investigate the atrocious murder of the Park family and the subsequent lynching of the negroes. The difficulty was in obtaining witnesses to testify what they knew. They were awed by a lawless gang of ruffians who infest that county. The witnesses were there, but the knife hung over them. We were advised some days ago of the approaching denouement of this mystery, and have, from what seems strong evidence, believed the negroes to be innocent. We believe that ere long the facts in the case will be evolved, and the guilty parties compelled to show their hands."

WISCONSIN.

An Oshkosh man, the other day, discovered that one of his hens had laid an egg, on the shell of which was inscribed the legend, "War with England, 1862."

—The LaCrosse *Democrat*, of Tuesday, says: "At a special meeting of the Council, last evening, a resolution was adopted, allowing the city to vote $125,000 bonus to the first road coming into this city from Lake Michigan *via* Neillsville and the Black River Valley."

—The Belgian Consul at Green Bay has been notified that the sum of $5,000 has been received by M. Maurice Delfosse, Belgian Minister at Washington, as a contribution by the Belgian Government and the citizens of Brussels, for the relief of the Belgian sufferers by the Peshtigo fire.

The Chinese and Japanese Indemnity Fund.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The presence of the Japanese Embassy in our city has suggested to me that this would be a suitable occasion to call attention to the effort now being made to get Congress to appropriate certain "funds," paid by the Japanese and Chinese Governments to the United States as an indemnity for losses which our citizens sustained in the conflicts which have occurred in that section of the globe, for the purpose of endowing a college in each of those countries. Although this plan is suggested by many eminent persons, whose opinions are entitled to much weight, would it not be well to consider whether this is the best disposition which can be made of the said funds? It is universally conceded by our people that if such a fund really exists, it would not be right to use it for our own purposes, but that it should be applied to some object which would serve to develop the interests of the above mentioned countries. Now, it strikes me that the best possible means of accomplishing this end would be to use this fund for the purpose of founding an "Oriental" or, rather, "Asiatic" museum at the seat of our Government, which would illustrate and make known to the world at large the history, ethnology, customs, and manners of these wonderful people, and their acquirements and progress in various arts and sciences, as well as their natural progress. I firmly believe that such an institution, under the control of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and co-operating with that Institution, would do more toward encouraging trade and developing the natural resources of the Asiatic countries than a dozen colleges founded in the manner proposed. And it would have the higher and nobler result of causing those nations to be properly appreciated by the world at large, and destroy much of the narrow provincialism which now exists in our country, by showing our people the state of perfection which has been reached by these "Heathens" in many of the arts. I assure you there are many things in which *they* would be the instructors and we the pupils. Every person who has been in those countries will tell you that the specimens exhibited in our "China" stores, as the handiwork of the Chinese and Japanese, give but little idea of the work accomplished by them, much of which would prove good models for our artisans to imitate if they could. Besides this material advantage, such a museum would serve to perpetuate monuments and records of a civilization, which must ultimately pass away before the march of modern ideas and science, and in future ages the scholar would render us thanks for having founded such an institution. As to the idea of founding a college, I need only point you to the indifferent success which has attended the efforts of the French in their undertaking. Such a college would furnish positions to a few individuals which would be but little better than sinecures. These Governments are not by any means poor, and the very moment that commerce awakens them to the fact of their inferiority, they will found colleges of their own. I think it would be well for Congress to authorize the appointment of a limited number of cadets to our Military and Naval Schools from those nations, and the best college they can have, will be the personal contact and knowledge of our people; but I do not think that they are as ignorant of us as we are of them. Hoping this idea may meet with a favorable consideration at your hands, I remain yours, &c.,

TRAVELLER AND COSMOPOLITAN.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29, 1872.

ABUSES OF THE TAX SYSTEM.

How to Reform Them.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As this seems to be the age of reforms, I should like to call attention to one which is greatly needed.

Everyone who owns real estate in Chicago has at some time been disposed to regard the possession of it almost as a misfortune, the taxes and assessments have often been so onerous, and the payment of them so hedged in by difficulties, that it is never possible to know that they have all been paid.

I will describe a case illustrative of the existing abuses:

After much waiting, and loss time of and temper, we have paid our city tax, and all the assessments of which we were informed. We congratulate ourselves on having done all that is required. But, alas! we have overlooked some little assessments—for a lamp-post, or for the paving of a street two blocks away—and calmly the operator in tax titles, who has bought our lot worth $5,000 for $5, awaits the expiration of two years, when he receives the Sheriff's deed, and then informs us that we can clear our title for $500.

Perhaps we have exercised such untiring vigilance as to have avoided this danger.

There is another which no human foresight can avert.

We have paid our taxes and obtained the receipts, and leave the crowded room and fetid air with a sigh of relief and a feeling of security. We do not yet know the vicissitudes in the life of a tax-payer. The clerk has been hurried and perplexed by the demands upon him, and has failed to mark our lot as paid. It is sold for the tax, and in our next abstract the title will appear defective. The claim has no foundation, but the only alternative is to pay for its release, or have recourse to expensive litigation.

We might have avoided this mistake by inspecting the books. This we are not allowed to do, the great Moguls behind the windows holding in vast contempt the victim who pants and struggles in the line for the privilege of paying the tax.

This severe labor, a strain on body and mind, has to be gone through with once more during the year, in order to discharge our duty to the State and county, as well as to the city.

If I have not already trespassed too far upon your space, let me suggest a simple remedy for this crying evil:

On application at the City Collector's office, let the owner of real estate receive a statement of all demands of the city against his property for taxes and assessments for the past year. On payment of the total amount so stated, let him receive from the Collector a full discharge from all claims whatsoever of the city against his property for the year named. If any error be made, let the loss fall upon the city, and not upon the innocent owner. The city can hold the Collector responsible for his mistakes.

To many it would be convenient to pay all the taxes for the year at one time; but if it be deemed advisable to divide the burden, let the same form of receipt be given by the County Treasurer.

Every man in the State who owns a foot of land is interested in the adoption of a method of collecting taxes by which he can pay them without difficulty, and feel that no claim can possibly be sprung afterward, with a thousand per cent added, for some error in the office, or for some unpaid tax, of which he had no knowledge.

Now that the Legislature is in session, will you not urge upon them the passage of a bill which will, indeed, be a "relief" to the whole State?

A VICTIM.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29, 1872.

The Case of Rev. L. D. Huston.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

A telegram from Baltimore appeared in the Western papers a few days ago, announcing a shocking scandal in that city relating to the Rev. L. D. Huston. This morning we publish from one of the Baltimore papers particulars of it; and also a few lines from Mr. Huston himself concerning the affair. Aside from the character of Mr. Huston, which is his surest refuge and defence, it seems to us that the story, so far as told, does not hang together. Standing by itself, it is not credible. It appears that a school girl in Baltimore was detected in an improper intimacy. She was frightened, and having her mother to tell, seems to have exerted herself to make the largest sensation possible. Her own character lost, she desired the largest possible destruction of character. So she asserted that Dr. Huston seduced her when she was 14 years of age, and named some of the most respectable young ladies in the city as in the like predicament. It is shown clearly, the Baltimore paper says, that the young ladies were not guilty. Then the girl, as to them, lied, and it would seem to be extremely probable that she lied about Dr. Huston also. The mysterious disappearance of the Doctor from Baltimore is referred to. He is with his brother-in-law in Avondale, in bad health, and, as we are informed, yielded to the advice of friends in leaving Baltimore. This was, perhaps, injudicious, as there is no place where a scandal like this can be lived down so well as on the spot where it originated. Baltimore is the battle ground between the Methodist Church South and the great regular organization. The contest has been carried on with the most unchristian bitterness. Dr. Huston, as a champion of the Church South, has not been without a share of enemies; and there is a state of feeling in Baltimore that would be likely to warm up and magnify an unwholesome story. On the presumption of the innocence of Dr. Huston of the crime charged against him, it would be difficult to decide, in the absence of the complete history of the case, such as only can come out on thorough investigation, whether the girl was most thoughtless or malicious. Certainly an analysis of her motives can not be made without knowledge of her character; but it seems entirely possible that she desired to associate her own fall with that of those she had been taught to honor, and to obscure her misfortune in the midst of a public disaster. Dr. Huston's card simply denies, in the most explicit terms, that he is guilty of the charge, pronounces it in all particulars false and malicious, and asks for a suspension of public opinion. He is perfectly entitled to that, and it is generally fair to say that, as the case appears in the Baltimore papers, the presumption is in favor of his innocence.

Wool and the Tariff.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The impression prevails among the farmers that the tariff, enacted two or three years ago to help the wool-growers, has "just got around" to affect the market, and that the present high price of wool is due to its operation. Now the striking fact of the case is, that wool is at this moment scarce all over the world, in Europe as well as America. During the year 1871 prices rose from 50 to 75 per cent in the London wool market, and the rise in cotton since January, 1871, is still greater. For the first time since our war, the over-production of wool stimulated by the cottonless epoch has so far subsided as to reduce the supply decidedly below the demand. The European war and the wide extension of woollen-wearing occasioned by the cheapness of the staple have at length enabled the consumption to overtake the production and now to pass by it. In 1871 our production fell off from 163,000,000 pounds to 146,000,000, and we imported 78,000,000 pounds, an increase of 50,000,000. Now, all the wool-producing countries are growing less of it. The prospect for high prices for at least a year is quite certain, and the dearth may last much longer. Of course, if everybody is encouraged by the present state of affairs to exchange cows for sheep, they will soon pull the market down upon their own heads. The Boston *Advertiser* says:

A great market for woollen goods has been created, and the factories are in existence to supply it; but the production of colonial wool to feed the mills of England and the continent of Europe is too small, and at the same time our own clip has fallen so low that we compete with Europe for the production of the colonies. How strong is the demand for more wool may be indicated by a single fact. The Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers addressed to the Committee of the Wool-Growers' Association, no longer ago than last February, a letter in which the question "Why not import directly from Australia?" was answered by the argument that wool can be obtained more advantageously in England. American manufacturers, it was said, desired to purchase small lots, and there would be great difficulty in obtaining a cargo. In one short year the case was so altered that what was then thought to be unwise and disadvantageous has been done. Last week arrived the first vessel direct from Melbourne to Boston with a cargo of wool, and two other vessels, each of nearly double the size of the first, have long been on the way from the same port to Boston. It is true that Australian wool imported from England is subject to an extra duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*, but the manufacturers, a year ago, wrote that even with that additional tax it was more advantageous to buy in London.

WASHINGTON.

Morton and Company After the Dutchman.

Amasa Walker on Our Marine.

The Evils of Inflated Currency—Seven Hundred Millions Dispersed.

Wanted, a Statesman.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Oliver Morton—a great power in the way of lamp-black and grimace—has been making an effort to answer Schurz. The whole purport of Morton's reply was, that Schurz was opposing Grant's re-election, and diabolical notice was served upon him, Ku-Klux fashion. The Ku-Klux intimidates men, warns them for expulsion, and terrorizes them to obey his ignorant will. This is Morton's way of amending the Republican party,—Ku-Kluxing it. It is a very mean and cowardly way of managing a progressive party, but this is natural to the man.

He appeared to have no knowledge whatever of the facts in the Remington-arms transaction, but harangued two or three hours on party-fealty, the German vote, and such like garrison-room talk. What is party to a thinking man? What is party allegiance to a man whose duty it is to declare his vote as he pleases, and to vote his own indignations, hopes, wishes? Morton's definition of party is merely a gang to keep the offices. He has no power in this Capitol to intimidate anybody. He came here blowing in advance the bugle of vindictiveness. People were warned that he never forgave, and was certain to crush out personal opposition. The most he has done is to turn out of the Government Printing Office a gentleman from his own State, thereby reducing the patronage of Indiana, in order to wreak a local spite.

The people of the country will not fail to notice that, under this war of party "disciplinarians," lies the hollow spectacle of the nation decaying in its Federal functions. The demoralization of the navy appears to be complete. It was urged in debate, the other day, by Administration men, that sales had been quietly going on of navy material until we had lost, in some way, 470 vessels accredited to the flag in 1865. Now, a deep, searching, fearless investigation is demanded on this head, as well as into the Military ring. If it be answered that these investigations injure the President's chances for re-election, what matter? This country is full of good Presidents. They come forward without undue modesty and present themselves. We might possibly find a candidate whose prospects would not be annoyed by investigations.

THE HON. AMASA WALKER ON OUR MARINE.

The Hon. Amasa Walker delivered a speech before the Commercial Committee of Congress a few days ago, and I have obtained the MS. of it.

The commercial marine of the States increased with great rapidity prior to the late war, especially for the ten previous years.

	Tons.
In 1850 the total tonnage was	3,535,000
In 1860 it was	5,353,000
Increase in ten years	1,818,000

Had our tonnage continued to increase at the same rate, the total amount in 1870 would have been 8,103,000. Instead of this, it was, at the close of the war, in 1865, only 3,516,000,—a falling off of near 35 per cent.

Since 1865 the decline in tonnage has been continually going on at a rapid pace. Above 104,605 tons had been captured or destroyed, 774,652 tons had been sold, and the balance had disappeared. These are the brief facts in the case.

THE MATTER WITH SHIPBUILDING.

The war being closed, why did not our shipbuilding revive? Why was not our commercial marine restored? We had the same natural advantages as before the war; materials in abundance; the same capital, enterprise, and labor. Why, then, did not our commerce return with the general prosperity of the country? There must have been some cause. There were, in fact, two very prominent causes:

First. The cost of building ships was much increased by the heavy duties imposed during the war upon materials entering into their construction, especially upon the important articles of iron and steel. These are said to amount to some 40 per cent; and if so, they must in so far diminish the power of the American shipbuilder to compete with foreign production.

A second and more important consideration is, that the rate of wages of skilled workmen at mechanical trades has advanced 60 per cent within the last ten years in this country, while there has been no corresponding advance in other countries.

To what extent these two causes, higher duties and increased wages, operate to enhance the cost of shipbuilding, may be seen in the following illustration:

AN ILLUSTRATION, PAT.

Suppose an iron steamer to cost $300,000, as follows:

Materials, 30 per cent	$ 90,000
Labor 60 per cent	180,000
Profits, 10 per cent	30,000
Total cost	$300,000
If the duty upon the materials are 40 per cent, the amount will be	25,715
If labor is advanced 60 per cent, the additional cost will be	67,500
Enhanced cost	$ 93,215

equal to more than 31 per cent.

This estimate is a reasonable one, because, although the items may not be exactly accurate, the general result, the increased expense of building vessels, is quite as large as stated.

Now, we have the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury that the difference in cost between an American and British-built ship is only 33 1-3 per cent. If this be so, then it follows that, if the duty imposed by Government upon the materials that enter into the construction of our steamers were removed, and the prices of labor were the same as in 1860, we could build vessels in the United States as low, within a very unimportant fraction, as they are produced in Great Britain; and, of course, there would be no obstacle to the restoration of shipbuilding in this country.

If this is a fair statement of the case, and the facts of the case, what is

THE REMEDY?

So far as duties are concerned, Congress has only to enact that, upon all that enters into shipbuilding, a drawback shall be allowed. Nothing more is required on the part of the Government, so far as that difficulty is concerned.

But how in relation to labor? We have said that the skilled labor which enters into the construction of vessels has been raised 60 per cent. This statement is made on the authority of the Bureau of Statistics, and upon personal investigation. What has occasioned this advance?

There can be but one cause, viz.: the great enlargement of the paper circulation of the country, which, in 1860, was $200,000,000, and is now $700,000,000. It is this expansion that has raised the cost of all domestic fabrics by at least 50 per cent on an average. The cost of all buildings, whether houses, stores, or factories, is raised to an equal or greater extent. This no one will attempt to dispute; it is apparent to all. All values have advanced, and hence common labor has risen to the extent of 50 per cent, and skilled labor, as being more scarce and high-priced, to 60 per cent, above the rate in 1860.

SWAMPED BY CURRENCY.

Who would agree to build and furnish a railroad now at 50 per cent over the prices of twelve years ago? Are not all the expenses of living more than 50 per cent higher than before the war?

For this excessive rise of prices there can be no other cause than the excess of the currency. Less labor is required now to produce commodities in general than ten years ago, for the reason that there has been a remarkable increase in the use of labor-saving machinery in production. Take the boot and shoe trade,—the largest manufacturing industry of the country. Brogans, for example, that cost $1 in 1860 now cost $1.50; yet the amount of labor required to make them is 33 per cent less, owing to the introduction of labor-saving machinery! Instead of being higher, in a normal condition of things, they would be much lower.

The same is true of all our manufactures, in a greater or less degree. All are enhanced in cost by 50 per cent and upward.

Shipbuilding stands in the same category. The reason why we cannot build ships is, that, while prices are so largely raised in this country, they are but slightly affected abroad.

CURRENCY OPPRESSING US.

Mr. Walker explained, in a charming and lucid way, the popular idea that there is a difference in our currency of only about 10 per cent, because that is the amount of the gold premium, is a very false one. If we made our vessels of gold, and paid our workmen at the old gold prices, it would be so; but at present, as gold is demonetized, it has no more relation to our paper currency than hay, or potatoes, or any other article wholly raised and consumed in the United States. The real depreciation of our paper currency is not less than 23½ per cent.

If it be objected that this plan contemplates the lowering of wages, and thus the oppression of labor, it may be replied that the laborer has gained nothing by the inflation of the currency, and will lose nothing by the contraction of it. Commodities rise as much as, and generally more than wages; and, consequently, those who work for wages are never benefited by a rise occasioned by the mere increase of the circulating medium.

If such are the facts in regard to shipbuilding in this country, how futile must be all endeavors to resuscitate our commercial marine by subsidies, bounties, or differential duties!

While the currency and the tariff remain as they now are, every dollar expended in that way must be wasted, because the object could never be secured. The obstacles are insuperable. Remove them, and you may then aid commerce by bounties or subsidies effectively; but, while they exist, it is but an idle waste of the nation's resources.

CONTRACT.

Besides, restore the currency to par with the currency of Commerce, and you will increase the exports of our manufacturers immensely. There is no hope for the marine of the country until we first restore our standard of value, so that we can produce and exchange on equal terms with other nations.

At present, England, our great rival, has immensely the advantage of us, and will have until we secure a monetary standard equally high with hers. As now situated, we are constantly paying her tribute, and she will continue to drive our commerce from the ocean until it is exterminated, not by her fault, but by our folly.

Bounties are possibly the best form in which direct aid can be given to a few steamships, and in this case they may find their apology on the ground that they are, in fact, a war measure designed to counteract the destructive effects of war. On that ground, and to gain an artificial, temporary stimulus, they may be justified; although, as a general policy in an undisturbed state of trade, they are never wise or expedient.

Such is an abstract of this able argument.

GATH.

THE GALLOWS IN CANADA.

Execution of John Traviss—His Confession.

From the Toronto Leader, Feb. 28.

The first execution which has taken place within the precincts of the new jail took place in the eastern yard, in rear of the jail, yesterday morning. The unfortunate victim was the young man John Traviss, who as our readers will remember, was convicted of the murder of Mr. John Johnston, a farmer, residing in East Gwillimbury, by shooting him with a revolver, on the 23d of last November, a short distance from the murdered man's house. The motive prompting the commission of the crime appeared to be an ill-feeling which the murdered man entertained toward Traviss, and by his saying something detrimental to the character of the latter to a young girl named Nichols, the daughter of a farmer residing in the neighborhood, and to whom Traviss was paying his addresses.

Sheriff Jarvis and Deputy Sheriff Skinner arrived at the jail about a quarter to 9 o'clock, and immediately set about making preparations for the execution. The Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Dr. Richardson and the executioner proceeded to the condemned man's cell at 5 minutes to 9 o'clock, when the process of pinioning was gone through. The prisoner was then conducted to the scaffold in the yard, where about fifty persons were assembled, including the officers of the jail, a detachment of police, and the members of the press, with a few other privileged persons.

The unfortunate man ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and on reaching the platform he came forward and in a tremulous voice made the following confession.

I let you know, dear friends, before I die, that I shot him, and I not only shot him, but I intended to shoot his wife. I thank God that He kept me from that. It is an awful thing to shoot any one. I hope to meet the dear man in heaven. Jesus has now got me by the arms, and I hope to meet mother on the other side. I have just to pass through the narrow stream, and then I shall be home. Goodby!

He then knelt on the drop, and the Sheriff having removed the condemned man's cap, the clergymen and others shook hands with him, and bid him a long farewell. The hangman then placed the rope around his neck, and put the black cap over his head, and in another moment the drop fell, and the unhappy young man was launched into eternity, the Rev. James Curtis offering up a prayer at the time. He showed great firmness thoughout, and died without a struggle, the neck having been broken by the fall, and only two or three convulsive movements of the body were visible.

We have been furnished by the Rev. J. J. Rice with a copy of a statement which was made to him by Traviss on Tuesday night, when Mr. Rice remained with him during the whole night:

My father died when I was young, about six years ago, and my mother was very kind, which I soon took advantage of, and by my wickedness often caused her much sorrow. When I was 14 years old I joined the volunteers, which grieved mother greatly, but I continued with them; and to that step, and the bad company arising from it, I attribute my being where I am. Gradually I lost all relish for the company of my family, and friends, and gave myself up a good deal to the follies my companions indulged in. Early last spring my brother and I undertook to build a house for Mr. John Johnston, of the Fifth Concession of East Gwillimbury, about a mile and a half from our own place, and for a time I appeared to be a favorite with him, and everything went on well until the time came for the annual drill, when I went with my battalion to Niagara, putting a man in my place at Mr. Johnston's. On my return from the front I found that nothing satisfied Mr. Johnston, and in every way he showed dislike to me, and Mrs. Johnston acted in a similar way. I continued to work on, except short intermissions, until September, when I finally left. While I was working at Johnston's I formed an intimate acquaintance with Miss Elizabeth Nichols, a daughter of Mr. John Nichols, who lived quite near Johnston. On several occasions Mrs. Johnston used very sarcastic language about my going to Mrs. Nichols', hinting that I would not be allowed to visit there very long, and I at last learned that he was in the habit of going to Mr. Nichols' and misrepresenting me, until he brought about what he threatened, an unkindly feeling in Mr. Nichols' family toward me, and although for a time Miss Elizabeth did not show herself unfriendly, yet eventually the effect was seen in her also. I tried in every way to find out what Johnston had been saying; but to this day I never could, as Libby was afraid to tell. It would be a great satisfaction to find out even now. Things went on in this way after I left Johnston's until the 22d of November, my feeling against him increasing all the time. This day I took my pistol in my pocket on leaving home, and thoughts of revenge were certainly entertained by me, but nothing definite as to what course I was going to take to get satisfaction. That evening I went to a revival meeting in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Nichols' family were there, but I did not speak to them, and at the second singing one of Mr. Johnston's sons and I came out. Passing by Johnston's door, young Johnston pressed me to go in and stop the night, to which I assented. This was about 9 o'clock, and the family did not go to bed until near 12. There was not much said by Mr. and Mrs. Johnston to me, and I retired with my usual kindly feeling for the young people and still with revengeful feelings toward Mr. and Mrs. Johnston. In the morning about 8 o'clock Johnston started in the sleigh for Queensville, and, as a taste of the road was in the same direction I wanted to go, I jumped in the sleigh too. I believe he would have ordered me out, but he knew I would not go, so he went on. I tried hard to find out what he had said about me at Mr. Nichols', but he gave no satisfaction, and I felt desperate. As we came to where I intended to leave, near my sister's place, I was in the act of stepping out, with one foot still in the sleigh, when I turned half round and discharged the pistol just behind his ear, which took fatal effect. He never saw the pistol nor had any idea of my intention. He immediately dropped down in the sleigh, the horses keeping on their way, while I walked across to my sister's and told her what had happened. The reason I mentioned the facts to my sister was that I intended never to be taken alive, but to defend my life against the officers of justice. I knew I should have to kill more people, and ultimately be shot down like a dog, without the hope of salvation, and that made me change my mind, and I resolved to offer no resistance. I went from my sister's to Mr. Nichols', but said nothing about the murder. Returning, my other two sisters came up in a cutter, and, as I stood speaking to them, three officers approached and informed me they had come for me to go to Johnston's. I stepped into the cutter and drove off, the officers following. The rest of the day was occupied in preparing for and holding the inquest. At 9 o'clock I was handcuffed, and the next day taken to Toronto. Subsequent matters have already transpired through the columns of the press.

The Detroit River Tunnel.

A recent edition of the Kalamazoo *Telegraph* contains some very interesting information concerning the tunnel now in process of construction under the Detroit River, communicated, as it states, by an engineer connected with the work, an experienced and skilful man, to a Mr. Coates of that city, who had entertained some question about the feasibility of the work. The following are extracts from the letter:

We are progressing at the rate of five feet per 24 hours, including masonry, which slow progress is due to the unfavorable condition of the earth. In the bottom of the excavations we continually have a layer of quicksand which discharges into the shaft a sulphur water to the amount of five gallons per minute. Immediately above this quicksand is a dry and hard clay, in which are imbedded (closely) large and small boulders, which frequently have to be blasted to remove them, and notwithstanding this solidity we dare not go 15 feet beyond the masonry, for large masses of the material will drop from the roof if allowed to remain exposed for more than 24 hours. The frequency of the boulders is rather decreasing as we advance (under the river), but may be encountered again; at the same time the solidity of the clay remains the same, and renders digging very difficult.

"The strata we have gone through in sinking the shaft may be better illustrated by a sketch, showing the portions of the main tunnel and the main drift we are making now."

[The writer gives a diagram illustrating the various strata below the river bed; first, is a thin yellow clay, soluble in water. Below is a laminated clay and sand, and this continues downward, lapping the point where the main tunnels come. The main bores will rest upon good, tough clay; then 15 or 20 feet below is dry clay and quicksand, and the troublesome material comes exactly at the point where the small drift (for draining the main tunnels) is being excavated. The bottom of the shaft, 118 feet below the water's edge, rests on a bed of gravel—the drift, or sewer, referred to is five feet in diameter, and is now being excavated under the river towards the Canadian shore.]

As for the future progress, we can only say there will be no difficulty in excavating the main sewer; it only goes slow. We shall soon commence on the Canada side to sink a similar shaft and drifts to meet the one from this side. Referring you again to the sketch, you will perceive that the upper portion of the main tunnels, all of them, are in a soil of very questionable solidity, considering, in addition, the immense height of water above it. Under such circumstances, you may readily conjecture that bidders for the main will be compelled to put in a high figure, which, perhaps, may overreach the Company's estimate to such an extent as to put an end to the whole undertaking. Such are my views, friend Coates.

EW YORK.

...mittee of Seventy ...e Legislature.

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NEW YORK.

[illegible]ittee of Seventy and [illegible]e Legislature.

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[illegible] Our Own Correspondent.
NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

REFORM MOVEMENTS.

[illegible]st letter the Reformers have [illegible] meeting at Cooper Insti[illegible] purpose of securing a popular [illegible] of the new city charter prepar[illegible]mittee of Seventy. This was [illegible]essary by the course taken by [illegible]ure, some of the members of [illegible] been using their best endeavors [illegible] reform legislation proposed. [illegible] been six weeks in session the [illegible] has not only not done anything [illegible] of this city, but by its coquet[illegible] Tammany Hall has given hope to [illegible] eves that they may be restored [illegible] not in *propria persona*, at least. So when that body adjourned [illegible] for a week, it really looked as [illegible] was to be ignored entirely, [illegible] of a new charter being [illegible] patch-work affair, put [illegible] which should still leave the honest [illegible] bound hand and foot. This was [illegible] the fault of the country members [illegible] from this city and vicinity, each [illegible] had a pet scheme of his own [illegible] ugh whereby he and his friends [illegible] well provided for. Therefore, the [illegible] of Seventy called the mass meet[illegible] alluded to, and it proved to be a [illegible]. The Committee was endorsed in [illegible], but especially in its charter. [illegible] with that, the Committee has [illegible] hearty approval of all the ward [illegible] associations and many other or[illegible] of tax-payers. When the Legis[illegible] together again, this week, the [illegible] will go before it, and, in the name [illegible] honest tax-payer and resident of [illegible] will demand the passage at once [illegible] it has prepared. It remains [illegible] whether that body will promptly [illegible] this demand, or whether it has, as [illegible] sold out to the enemy. Tammany [illegible] been looked upon for some time as [illegible] but it must be admitted that she [illegible] many dogs, who fight best when [illegible].

[illegible] of trying Mayor Hall will be [illegible] again to-day, but will amount [illegible] more than giving him an oppor[illegible] to play the clown in public again. [illegible] here to repeat my former pre[illegible] one of the principal Ring[illegible] will ever be imprisoned for their [illegible] will one dollar of the millions [illegible] stolen ever be recovered by the [illegible]. Messrs. Tilden and Charles O'Con[illegible] Committee of Seventy by the [illegible] "good-by" to all prosecutions [illegible] chances of recovering any spoils [illegible] Ring. Not but what they are hon[illegible] personally, but politically they are [illegible], and of necessity tricky—to pros[illegible] Ring would not only injure the [illegible] party, but would implicate many [illegible] associates who now hold their heads [illegible]. It was a sorrowful day for justice [illegible] men took the lead in reform in [illegible].

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

[illegible] the flippant manner in which peo[illegible] speak of the Father of his [illegible] one would scarcely expect a public [illegible] of Washington's Birthday—more [illegible] denominated "Birthington's [illegible]." Yet the day was kept as a holi[illegible] New York and Brooklyn, and busi[illegible] generally suspended. Services [illegible] at some of the churches, there [illegible] parades of militia, regiments, and [illegible] societies, Trinity Chimes chimed its [illegible], and barrin' the firecrackers, it was [illegible] Fourth of July. Reference was made [illegible] either jocularly or seriously, [illegible] two persons who met, and much [illegible] drunk to his memory. On the [illegible] came to the conclusion that it was [illegible] to have a Washington, and a [illegible] to celebrate the anniversary of [illegible].

[illegible]SION OF THE HATCHET STORY.

[illegible] evening of "the day we celebrated" [illegible] at the Army and Navy Club, [illegible] sion of the hatchet and "I cannot [illegible] story. If you have ever seen it in [illegible] you will cut it out of this letter. [illegible] on the evening in question there [illegible] congregated quite a number of ex[illegible] some of whom attained exalted [illegible] the late war. One of these [illegible] the story. He said that Washing[illegible] were very particular as to little [illegible] playfellows, never allowing any [illegible] cousins or nephews to visit [illegible] of these playfellows, and in some [illegible] was one of the Custis boys. [illegible] other cognomens bestowed upon this [illegible] his christening was that of Isaac. [illegible] Isaac and Georgie were playing to[illegible] the orchard on the day when the [illegible] cherry tree was disfigured. The pa[illegible] Washington came along and was very [illegible] raged to see his favorite tree cut [illegible] in a very bungling manner. So [illegible] to Georgie, "Come here you [illegible] who cut this cherry tree [illegible]." Georgie gazed for a [illegible] at the riding whip in the old gentle[illegible] hand, and then replied, "Father, I [illegible] tell a lie—*Ike cut it with my little* [illegible]." The gentleman who told the story [illegible] Butler as his authority, and said [illegible] knowledge of the truthfulness of [illegible] which enabled him to put [illegible] Phillips in the same fix Georgie [illegible]. You of course remember Donn [illegible] story of Butler and Phillips at the [illegible] House, and how Ben, who had cut a [illegible] the conservatory said to General [illegible] "Mr. President, I cannot lie, *Wendell did it.*"

GENERAL JOE HOOKER.

[illegible] General Hooker the other evening [illegible] banquet given to General Sickles by [illegible] Third Corps Union. Hooker has been [illegible] by the Government and by his[illegible], but he has kept very quiet about it. [illegible] speeches made at this banquet all [illegible] to his old campaigns, and those who [illegible] present paid a glowing tribute to [illegible] "Fighting Joe." At the heel of the evening [illegible] was forced to make a speech, [illegible] though he had not intended to do [illegible] thank the "boys," he got warmed [illegible] made a speech full of fire and vim, [illegible] many bloody fields and stirring [illegible] where he had [illegible] the very men who [illegible] there listening to [illegible]. He had a few [illegible] telling hits at those who have belittled [illegible] maligned him. Among other things, he [illegible] Meade fought the battle of Gettys[illegible] with one eye on Pipe Creek, twenty [illegible] in the rear, and the other eye—God [illegible] where." This took the Third Corps [illegible] off their feet entirely, for it was be[illegible] of their gallant fighting at that battle, [illegible] Meade attempted to disgrace them by [illegible] solidating them with another corps. [illegible] well knew, as did Hooker, that Meade [illegible] never intended to fight at Gettysburg, but [illegible] contemplated a retreat to Pipe Creek. [illegible] continued by saying that he had [illegible] been idle since the war, but had been [illegible] compiling the truth regarding the [illegible] campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. [illegible] he proposed that the truth should [illegible] known "though the Heavens fall." [illegible] means that he contemplates "a [illegible] soon on Meade and some others. [illegible] of the pleasantest features of this ban[illegible] was the presence of a number of [illegible] wives or relatives of the officers pres[illegible] who came to pay their respects to Mrs. [illegible], as did their gallants to her husband. [illegible] ladies enjoyed the banquet, the toasts, [illegible] speeches, the singing, and the champagne [illegible] as much as did the gentlemen, and at [illegible] conclusion gave their hearty approval to [illegible] complimentary dinners and army reunions.

WOMEN AS JOURNALISTS.

[illegible] Mrs. Susan B. Anthony's *Revolution* is [illegible]—died last week, and the Coroner's jury [illegible] it dead for want of nourishment. [illegible] is the paper which was run by the [illegible] strong-minded women exclusively, and of [illegible] which Mrs. Major Bullard was one of the [illegible] editors. These women announce that they [illegible] about to commence another journal, to [illegible] be called the *New Times*. The true cause of [illegible] death of the *Revolution* was the [illegible] withdrawal therefrom of Woodhull and [illegible] Claflin and Stephen Pearl Andrews, [illegible] the establishment by them of *Wood[illegible] & Claflin's Weekly*. Tilton, too, trans[illegible] ferred his allegiance from Bullard to Wood[illegible]hull. This was the straw which broke the [illegible] Revolution's back. The loss of Woodhull [illegible] was severe, but not irreparable; Claflin's [illegible] place could be filled; Andrews is a Jonah [illegible] which it is good for any paper to get rid of; [illegible] but there is but one Tilton, and his front [illegible] name is Theodore; when his light was with[illegible] drawn, the *Revolution* sank. And then, [illegible] the unkindest cut of all," he gave countenance [illegible] to the rival paper, and *Woodhull & Claf[illegible] lin's Weekly* flourishes like a Green Bay [illegible] tree in fly time. There is no resisting [illegible] Woodhull—if she "goes for" a man that man [illegible] is just as sure to subscribe as he is to take [illegible] a cocktail. How well I remember the time [illegible] when she "went for" me, mistaking me for [illegible] another man. I was seated in a private of[illegible] fice of a prominent Federal official. The [illegible] rightful occupant had retired for a moment, [illegible] and I was alone. Suddenly, in walked with [illegible] a brisk, neat, trim-looking woman, with [illegible] a plump waist, and a jaunty hat and feath[illegible] er adorning the upper end of her. [illegible] With a hasty good morning, she [illegible] seized upon a convenient chair, and with a [illegible] sudden jerk—"one time and two motions"—[illegible] she was seated by my side, *very close*. I [illegible] looked towards the door, but her formidable [illegible] presence barred escape in that direction. [illegible] She asked me to subscribe; I begged to be [illegible] excused. She said I *must* subscribe. Then she laid her little hand upon my arm, and looked at me. She *implored* me to subscribe, and rolled her eyes at me. She *besought* me to subscribe; and the tone of voice in which those eyes spoke went through me like a streak of lightning. She coaxed, and she flattered; I begged off. Things were getting desperate; those hands were approaching my coat-collar; somebody might come in, and—the people of this world are fearfully suspicious. To save my reputation, I subscribed, and paid my $4, which the gentle lady whipped into a pocket book which she drew from somewhere in the vicinity of her chin. She then pulled from her pocket a book in which she desired me to write my name. I did so, signing my name, which it is John Smith. "What!" said the Woodhull, "is your name Smith?" "It is indeed," I replied with the dignity becoming a Smith, and a John Smith too. "Why, ain't you Tom Murphy?" "Not a Tom," said I. "Why, my dear fellow," she said, "I thought you were Tom Murphy, and that I'd got to work hard to coax you over. But where is Tom? I must catch Tom sure." I told her Tom would not be in for a week, and so got rid of her. But that's the way subscriptions are obtained for *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*—no wonder it is a success, with those eyes going around soliciting subscribers. And so the *Revolution* is dead.

Two more ladies are announced to enter the journalistic field, *viz*: Miss Laura Keene and Emma Webb Nivert. Both of these will be remembered as actors, the former a very fine one, and also a most capable manager of the (new) Olympic Theatre on Broadway. Mrs. Nivert was formerly known as one of the Webb Sisters, who did vaudeville and burlesque business throughout the country in a mediocre manner. These ladies are announced as the editors of "an illustrated journal of the polite world," which is to be issued by the "Fine Arts Publishing Company." The details of this scheme have not yet been made public, but from what I have learned regarding it, I am of the opinion that it will not survive its first month. Indeed, if it is not still-born, I shall be surprised, for, as the price is announced at 50 cents a number, it is not likely to become popular.

"THE CITY."

The magazine bearing the above title, which made its first appearance on the 1st of January, and which made many friends by its excellent articles, its beautiful illustrations, and its fine typography, has not reached its second number. Indeed, the enterprise may be considered dead, although I have a note from its editor, in which he expresses strong hopes of making such arrangements as will secure its revival. *The City* was undertaken by some young and enterprising journalists, who possessed talent and energy, but no capital, and who proposed to conduct it on a sort of co-operative plan. *Their* share of the work was well done, but the lack of capital was fatal. Queer, isn't it, that you can't do business without money,—that is, if you are honest, and who ever knew a journalist who was otherwise? We mourn *The City*, for the lusty vigor displayed at its birth gave promise of a sturdy manhood and ripe and venerable age. Its untimely death will tend to discourage our young and talented brothers of the quill here and elsewhere for some time to come.

INVESTIGATIONS.

There is a perfect mania in our midst for investigations. No man in office now dare sneeze without danger of being investigated. Congress set the example by sending several Senators here ostensibly to investigate Custom House matters. Then the State Legislature followed the example by sending Committees here to investigate the insurance business, the savings' banks system, the emigration bureau, the Quarantine commission, the Harbor Masters, the park gravel contracts, and the corrupt judiciary, to say nothing of two or three Committees sent to investigate election frauds in various districts. Of all these investigations that of judicial corruption is the most important. The sessions are held in secret, but it is known that the official acts of Judges Cardozo and Barnard, of the Supreme Court, are being pretty thoroughly overhauled, with a view to their impeachment. Judge Cardozo has been known as the "great American *habeas corpuser*," and it is asserted that two or three of his pet lawyers carried *habeas corpus* papers around in their pockets, signed in blank by the Judge, so that when any political shoulder-hitters got into trouble they could be *habeased* without delay. Since Cardozo has been on the bench there have been 269 prisoners released from the Penitentiary by *habeas corpus*, and of these Cardozo released 235. The cost of getting a *habeas* is about $300, and if the Judge got one-half he did very well. But the pecuniary part of such transaction was not of so much account as its political effect. It has been well understood for a long time that it was impossible to lock up certain well-known thieves, for, if the magistrates ventured to commit them, Cardozo would release them. Once out on *habeas corpus*, the District Attorney pigeon-holed the complaint. At the recent election, "Jimmy" O'Brien arranged with a gang of thieves to abandon Tammany Hall and vote for him, but just before election they notified him that they dare not do it, because the District Attorney had sent them word that if they "went back" on Tammany Hall he would bring out all the indictments he had pigeon-holed, pack a jury, and send every one of them to State Prison. As it is known that he has 1,800 of these indictments stowed away, he rules the criminal classes with a Damoclesean sword at election times. Judge Barnard has filed a protest against Sam Tilden sitting on the Committee which is to investigate him. He claims that Tilden is his personal enemy, and sought his place in the Legislature expressly for the purpose of waging war on him.

The Quarantine investigation shows that the Health Officer of this port, Dr. Carnochan, exercises most despotic powers, and is susceptible to the blandishment of greenbacks. Those merchants who have refused to bribe either him or his subordinates, have had great difficulty, and been subjected to long delays and heavy expenses in getting their vessels through Quarantine. The testimony shows that he was in collusion with warehousemen, stevedores, and lightermen, who paid him a heavy percentage on all the business he threw in their way. His plan was to detain a ship at Quarantine, compel her to discharge cargo in the bay, use his stevedores to handle the cargo, his lighters to move it to his warehouses, and his tugs to tow the lighters. Taking it all around, his perquisites amounted to about $100,000, while his subordinates stole without stint. The probability is that a reform in Quarantine affairs will be inaugurated speedily.

GOTHAM MITES.

The ice dealers are combining to increase the price of ice for the coming season from $4 to $8 per ton.

Preparations are on foot to have an extensive celebration of St. Patrick's Day,—the 17th day of March. Remembering the 12th of July, many persons predict a riot.

Lent is more generally observed this year than ever before in New York. Not only are Catholics and Episcopalians keeping it in their customary manner, but all other denominations are taking advantage of the season to get up revivals and increased interest in religious affairs.

The Dock Commissioners are preparing for their spring work, and promise great results this season, if they are not legislated out of office. Work on the Brooklyn bridge has been resumed on the Brooklyn side. Workmen have been engaged all winter in sinking the caisson for the foundation of the tower on the New York side. The Brooklyn tower has reached the height at which the bridge will be suspended. *Very* young people expect to live long enough to cross it.

HAROLD.

Making Fun of Tupper.

The Saturday *Review* observes: Mr. Martin F. Tupper—"he then who, forty years agone, took up this rhythmic strain,"—by the publication of the fourth series of "Proverbial Philosophy" has at length brought his *magnum opus* to its close. The proud, but well-earned motto of his title page is *Jamque opus exegi*. Not only has he completed his task, but he takes leave of his measure. He says that he "Now will resume, for this last time, his first old style of proverbs, And then forever lay aside the harp of Sirach's son."

The harp is laid aside before the hand that touched it has lost any of its magic power. Whatever of poetic fancy, of inspired thoughts, of noble words, of harmonious numbers, Mr. Tupper had "in earliest youth, eight lusters back," remain with him now, after "years—and years—of studious toil," of "musing reverie by night, and day's fastidious care." Why, with all his poetic powers as vigorous as ever, he should not go on to a fifth, or even to a sixth series, it is not for us to say. His "Proverbial Philosophy" at present contains about sixteen thousand lines. But, as he himself proudly says, he has not published every line he wrote. On the contrary, "only a tithe is stored, the nine parts lie ungarnered." If we understand him rightly, we shall not be wrong in inferring that he has either in manuscript or in his brain, including also what is here printed, no less than one hundred and sixty thousand proverbial lines. Let him not be too modest, but take confidence that those who have already bought fifty editions of his first series will be ever eager for more, and so long as he can furnish a supply will never slacken in the demand. "Nearly a million copies" of his great work, we are told, "have been sold in America," and we should be greatly surprised if each purchaser of the first million does not at once require a copy of this latest and last series; for it contains, not only a portrait of the poet in the ripeness of age, but a "biographical sketch," and a whole proverbial philosophical essay on "this book's story."

Senator Pomeroy on the Kansas Bribery Investigation.

From the Leavenworth Commonwealth, Feb. 27.

The following letter, expressive of Senator Pomeroy's views with reference to the report of the Joint Committee on Frauds in the Senatorial elections, has been handed us for publication by Hon. C. L. Scofield, of Atchison:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1872.

MR. C. L. SCOFIELD—*Dear Sir*: Before this reaches you (if I can believe the papers) the Committee investigating fraud and corruption in Senatorial elections will have reported. I desire to say, [illegible] in p[illegible] of some facts.

1st. So far as I am concerned I have had no notice from the Committee that I am under investigation.

2d. A proceeding without notice is *ex parte*, incomplete and void.

3d. No report damaging a man's character should see the light until the testimony is given in a legal manner and published, so that the Legislature can judge, before they pass upon it, whether the report is sustained by the testimony.

It would damage a Committee here, beyond repair, if they should investigate, without notice, and report without the testimony.

I send you this note to ask that no report be adopted reflecting in the slightest degree upon me, while the testimony is withheld, and whereof no notice was served. Nothing is so valuable as reputation. If mine is injured by such proceedings as you have there instituted, of course I shall take notice of it; but I trust the Legislature will not inflict such injury by adopting a report which it does not know to be sustained by legal, competent, and undoubted testimony. Very truly,

S. C. POMEROY.

A NEW MUSICAL STAR.

Her Romantic History—A Strange Story.

New York Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

America has thus far produced such a small number of superior singers, that the prospect of adding another to the list is matter of general interest. Without depreciating the talent of Miss Kellogg, Adelaide Phillips, or Mrs. Moulton, it must be admitted that there is ample room for more vocalists of first-class talent. A new aspirant for musical honors has lately appeared in New York, of whom such praise is spoken, and such high hopes entertained by competent judges, as to render a detailed sketch of her history and qualifications appropriate.

Miss Emma Abbott, the soprano of the choir in Dr. Chapin's church, is the singer in question. Though only 22 years of age, her life has been almost a romance, owing to her long and strangely incidental struggle to obtain a recognition of her genius. She has been to some extent a protege of Miss Kellogg, while Parepa-Rosa, Adelaide Phillips, and Nilsson have acknowledged her great vocal abilities. She is just now preparing to go to Europe to study for the operatic stage, and a short time since she had the most brilliant offer ever made to a young singer in this country. A gentleman of means volunteered to give her $100,000 and expenses for five years of her services, provided she would go before the public at once, but as Miss Abbot's wish is to obtain a thorough training first, she declined the offer, and is going abroad instead, her expenses being paid by the voluntary contributions of her friends and admirers. Miss Abbott is a native of Wisconsin, and one of a large family in very humble circumstances in a small country town. Her father was a music teacher, and two of her brothers showed some musical talent, but nothing above mediocrity. Emma was precocious, and almost from infancy had a love of music and a desire to sing. In her fourth year she obtained a picture of Jenny Lind, who at once became her idol. At a later period she read Barnum's Autobiography, and had her imagination fired by the account therein of the triumphs of the Swedish Nightingale. When only 9 years of age she took part in a concert with her brothers in public, and rapidly developed quite mature vocal powers. Her family, however, failed to recognize her talent, but gave her all the schooling within their small means. Her father seemed born to ill-luck, and the family were often in distress. Urged by pressing necessity, Emma determined to try and earn some money by her talents, and at the age of 13 gave a concert all alone, in which she sang a number of songs, to the accompaniment of a guitar, and made quite a little sum by the entertainment. Emboldened by this success, she set out by herself and visited all the towns adjoining the place where the family was then living in Illinois, giving concerts at each one of them. Some proved successful, while others failed utterly, and she often had trouble to pay the necessary expenses of printing, advertising, etc. It seems incredible how such a mere child could have got along as she did. On arriving at a strange place, she would go to the principal hotel, obtain permission to use the parlors, a school or some neighboring church for her performance, and then go about to the newspaper offices, or other gathering places, distribute circulars, and arrange in other ways to advertise herself. Sometimes she would have a full house and go on her way rejoicing; at others the audience would be slim, and the proceeds barely enough to pay her bills and railway fare to the next town. Her pluck and perseverance, however, carried her through, and she traversed the whole of Illinois, Michigan, and parts of Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, and Canada in this way before she was 18 years of age. Twice she was connected with small concert troupes, but she preferred to travel alone in spite of the risk. She studied hard all the time, and was animated by the faith that at some future time she would become a great singer. She learned a little Latin and some Italian, and when only 16 was able to pass an examination as district school-teacher, and obtained the position, in spite of having nine competitors. She was very small, and her diminutive appearance made her singing appear quite phenomenal. Her spirit, however, was gigantic, and she was always indignant at being called young. Once a car conductor insisted on returning half her fare because she was so small, at which she felt quite insulted.

It would be impossible to tell the many vicissitudes Miss Abbott then experienced. She kept school for some months, but boarding round was more than she could endure, and she returned to singing as a means of support, taking long concert tours with the usual uncertain results. Often she would arrive at a town with only money enough to pay a hackman to carry her to a hotel, and more than once she had to leave articles in pledge for her board. Yet she never faltered, but with indomitable courage carried on her plans to the end. Repeatedly she had to raise money on her guitar, and at another time leave her concert dress in pawn. Again she was reduced to five cents, which coin she still keeps as a memento of her trials. On the other hand, she would often meet with a warm welcome and sympathy; be boarded free in private houses, have large and profitable audiences, and go on her way encouraged. Once she was asked to repeat a performance, and cleared $100 in two nights. Again, the music publishers of Chicago raised $83 and sent it privately as a Christmas gift, and like circumstances occurred on other occasions. Part of her receipts were daily sent to her parents, who have always shared liberally in her bounty. Sometimes there was a ludicrous side to her good luck, as when a party of her admirers, among whom were two young butchers, escorted her to the cars, and formally presented her with a string of sausages as a token of their regard.

Three years or more ago Miss Abbott was given a free pass to New York by a railroad official, and came Eastward to visit the metropolis, at the same time giving several concerts in New York State. She was eager to see the city and also to meet two persons—Parepa Rosa and Barnum—the former as the greatest singer then on this continent, and the latter as the agent of Jenny Lind, and one who might bring the aspiring Western girl before the world. She heard Parepa and Minnie Hauck with delight, but failed to see the great showman, though she haunted the Museum for days together, and then her funds being all gone, reluctantly went back to Illinois. Again she started out on a concert tour, and worked hard to get on at this precarious work. She went and sang to Parepa one winter and received praise and good advice from that large-hearted singer which greatly raised her hopes. Finally in 1869 she made up her mind to go to New York again, and by some means obtain thorough musical instruction. She started on this trip with the vast sum of four dollars and a half to pay her way. Taking a railway map which she had carried for years, she paid her way as far as her means allowed, and then undertook to meet future expenses by giving a concert. The landlord of the only hotel in the place allowed her the use of his parlors, and Miss Abbott went about the town, and announced that she would sing that evening. When the appointed time came she walked down-stairs, very confidently expecting to find a large audience, but not a soul was in the parlors. Instead of being daunted by this failure, this girlish singer returned to her room, laughing at her own disappointment. The next day she had to leave her concert dress in pledge for her board, and she went on to Toledo. Here she had, perhaps, the severest trial of her career, but it was the dark hour that precedes the dawn. She engaged a room at the principal hotel in the town, and, as usual, arranged to give a concert in the hotel parlors, by permission of the owner. A small audience attended, who listened with chilling silence to the earnest performance of the young singer, and dampened ever her sanguine enthusiasm by their lack of feeling. She went back to her room feeling forlorn and disheartened. Her ardent spirit had not failed to produce some effect on her audience, however, and after she left the room they raised the sum of $9 by subscription for her benefit; but Miss Abbott knew nothing of this kind act. She passed a wretched night, —the most wretched she had ever experienced,—feeling as if she had lost all hope, and must give up and return back to the West. The next day her hopes revived somewhat on receipt of the donation which had been raised for her, and she determined to wait in Toledo to see Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, who was to sing there the next night. Not knowing when the great singer would arrive, she haunted the railroad depot all day, anxiously watching the passengers by each train. In spite of her eager search, Miss Kellogg escaped her, and taking a carriage drove at once to the hotel, where Miss Abbott followed her with a heart throbbing with expectation. At dinner she sat within sight of the object of her eager search and could scarcely wait until the meal was over, when she hurried into Miss Kellogg's presence and breathlessly exclaimed: "O, Miss Kellogg, won't you hear me sing?"—explaining, at the same time, her wish to go to New York and study music. Surprised, yet interested, by the eagerness of the questioner, Miss Kellogg answered "Yes," and promised to hear her after her concert the same evening. She invited Miss Abbott to go in her carriage to the concert, where she sat a rapturous listener to the cantatrice's performance. After the concert was ended and the audience had left the hall, the young girlish aspirant went on the platform, and in the presence of Miss Kellogg and her mother, with Max Strakosch and others of the concert troupe, she sang several songs, at first timidly, but then with more boldness as her confidence increased. She felt that this was the test trial of her life, on which depended her future, and spurred by the expectation of a glorious realization of her highest hopes, she sang with all her powers, pouring her very soul into the notes. The listeners were delighted and applauded enthusiastically, while afterward they praised the young singer in terms which made her heart flutter with joy. Her future was now settled. The company raised money enough to pay her fare to New York, for which city Miss Abbott left the next day, bearing letters of introduction from Miss Kellogg to Errani, perhaps the best musical teacher in America, who at once took her under his instruction and to kind friends who gave her a hospitable home.

Thenceforth she toiled terribly at music, learning forty pages a day by heart, and making the most of her advantages. She also studied Italian, and neglected no means to develop her powers. In time a situation was offered her in the choir of a Baptist church, and afterward at Dr. Chapin's, where she still remains, having the largest salary of any singer in a Protestant Church in the city. She has been in New York two years, and has almost daily gained greater proficiency and praise. Only a few months since Nilsson went to hear her sing in church, and, after the service was over, she warmly grasped the young soprano's hand and exclaimed: "You can sing as well as I can; there are golden ducats in your voice." Praise such as this is praise, indeed. Miss Abbott has sung quite often in concerts during her stay in the city. Her last appearance was at the sixty-first birthday of Horace Greeley, where she was warmly applauded and made quite an impression by her performance. The Sage of Chappaqua is a great admirer of her singing, and specially desired her presence on that occasion.

A NOBLE CHARITY DEFEATED.

History of the Bequest of Judah Touro to the City of New Orleans.

From the New Orleans Times, Feb. 27.

In the year 1854, that venerable and revered citizen and philanthropist, Judah Touro, departed this life, leaving a large estate, which he directed, by will, to be distributed among a great many of the most meritorious charities. Among these was a donation of $80,000 to the city of New Orleans, which he directed to be applied to the most judicious and efficient manner by his executor, R. D. Shepherd, to the establishment of an alms house for the poor and homeless of our city. Mr. Shepherd, who was the residuary legatee of Mr. Touro, was a gentleman of remarkable ability and judgment, as an administrator. His positive, and in affairs of business, rigid manners, his inflexible will and self-reliance impressed many persons with the idea that he was a cold, severe and exacting person. This was an erroneous estimate of Mr. Shepherd's real character, so far as it related to subjects and persons, in whose behalf his judgment and feelings were enlisted.

This is illustrated by Mr. Shepherd's management of the legacy to the city of New Orleans for the establishment of an almshouse. Mr. Touro and Mr. Shepherd, who were inseparable during their whole lives, always cherished, as their favorite scheme of benevolence, the idea of founding a large institution wherein the destitute and disabled of our people might be sheltered and protected alike from the degradation and misery of poverty and the allurements of vice and crime—where they would be secured in comfort and subjected to the wholesome discipline of regular industrial occupations and good moral and religious influences. In carrying out this idea, Mr. Shepherd, justly distrusting the capacity of the city authorities to place such an enterprise on a proper foundation and properly to administer the fund bequeathed for this purpose by Mr. Touro, determined to supervise the erection of the building and direct its organization before handing it over to the city. With this view he so invested and managed the fund left by Mr. Touro, that in a few years it increased to $140,000, and donating a large tract of land comprising several squares in the Third District, out of his own possessions, as the best site for such an establishment, he applied himself with great eagerness, and that always successful judgment and skill which characterized all his transactions, to the erection of a suitable, capacious and elegant building, which would be worthy of our city, of the generous donor, and of the noble purposes to which it should be dedicated. It was Mr. Shepherd's declared intention to add $50,000 to the legacy of Mr. Touro to complete the almshouse on a proper scale. Just as the war broke out the building had been nearly finished, the roof placed on it, and a very elegant structure it was. Double the sum expended by Mr. Shepherd would not have sufficed, under the direction of the city authorities, to complete such an edifice. The occupation of the city by the Federal troops during the war, suspended the work on the building. It was taken possession of by the military authorities, was occupied as barracks, and, whilst so occupied, was burned through the most palpable carelessness or wantonness. The large amount of valuable material composing the ruins of this edifice, falling into the possession of the city authorities, was most shamelessly, and fraudulently appropriated and disposed of by city officers, contractors, or other persons, with the connivance or by the gross neglect of the officials. A transaction so seriously affecting the reputation of our city government, and manifesting so discreditable a lack of gratitude to the philanthropic donors and designers of this most important and needed charity, ought not to be suffered to pass without investigation and the vindication of the good name of our city and of its people from the reproach of insensibility or indifference to so grave a scandal.

THE WEST.

Important Railroad Item—Proceedings in the Utah Constitutional Convention.

DENVER, Feb. 29.—An important change in railroad management took place here yesterday, the Denver stockholders of the Denver Pacific [illegible] transferred their entire interest to the Kansas Pacific Company. It is believed that this move will be only temporarily disadvantageous to the Union Pacific Company, as it will insure the speedy completion of a branch road to Denver from Julesburg or some other point on the Union Pacific Railroad, which will give the Union Pacific Company a very considerable advantage in distance over the Kansas Pacific.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 29.—In the Convention last night Colonel Akers's proposition, to embody the Constitution assuring free or secret ballot, was defeated by the Church, all the Gentiles and five Mormons voting in its favor. The discussion was long and spirited.

The Gentiles in the Convention are determined to vote against a Constitution not containing the secret ballot clause.

Loyal citizens are unanimously opposed to a Constitution on every ground.

Senator Stewart and Postmaster Moore go East to-morrow on postal matters for the Union Pacific.

The weather is clear. The mines are opening for work.

MICHIGAN.

Legislative Nominations—Suicide Resulting from Remorse.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 29.—Two Republican nominations to fill vacant seats in the State House of Representatives have been made, as follows: Third District of Jackson County, Stephen H. Ludlow, of Springport; Third District of Genesee County, F. Walker, of McMorris.

Frederick Scaddin, a boy of 16, living in Eagle, Ionia County, shot himself with a pistol a few days since, as a consequence of remorse at having stolen some things from his stepfather.

Fires.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., February 29.—On Monday evening a fire broke out in the store of Simpson & Hunt, at Courtland Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, destroying the building and its entire contents, including $8,000 in currency. The flames spread to the store of M. G. Hall & Co., which was also destroyed. Wright & Caspman's store was also damaged. The entire loss is estimated at $30,000; insured in local companies at Memphis to the amount of $15,000.

CINCINNATI, O., February 29.—The Queen City Wagon Shop, belonging to James McCafferty, No. 18 Race street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $10,000.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 29.—On Sunday night, a block of frame buildings, five in all, were destroyed in Atchison, Kan. Among them was the Nelson House. A German musician perished in one of the buildings.

BOSTON, Feb. 29.—On Monday last, the extensive coal-sheds of J. L. Colby's iron works, at Lanesboro, took fire, and a half a million of coal was burned, notwithstanding great efforts made by fire steamers from Pittsfield and Boston to extinguish the fire. It was at one time feared that the whole town would burn, but the fire was confined to the coal-heaps. Loss about $75,000; insured for $19,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 29.—The upper stories of the buildings, 164 and 166 Canal street, burned this morning. The buildings were occupied by Wagner & Meyer, Ernest & Pragst, and Dolbear's Commercial College. Loss estimated at $100,000. Insured in home companies.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The low barometer over West Virginia will probably move northward over the Middle Atlantic and southern New England States, the area of snow extending during the night over the latter, where the winds will veer easterly. Northwesterly winds with rising barometer, falling temperature, and clearing but partially cloudy weather, will extend northeastward over the Middle States by and during Friday morning, and the New England States by Friday evening. Pleasant weather with northwesterly winds will prevail from the Ohio valley to the south Atlantic coast. Northerly winds, veering to easterly, are probable for the western Gulf States.

Interesting Postal Statistics.

The current number of the *Gotha Almanac*, the most highly valued of European annals, contains, among other things, some interesting postal statistics, showing the number of letters passing through the Post Offices of the principal countries of the world. It would appear that the aggregate is not far from three thousand million letters yearly. The private correspondence of the different countries for the last year were as follows: Great Britain, 806,000,000 letters; United States, 531,000,000; France, 384,000,000; North German States, 348,000,000; Austria, 99,000,000; Italy, 79,000,000; Spain, 72,000,000; Switzerland, 45,000,000; Russia, 21,000,000. To these figures must be added some 300,000,000 official letters which are counted separately, making in round numbers the total above given. Still more interesting, however, are the results of a calculation showing the relation between the number of letters sent, and the population of the different countries. In Great Britain the number of letters mailed was 25 per head of population; in Switzerland, 18; in the United States, 15; in the North German States, 8.5; in Austria, 4.9; in Spain, 4; in France, 3.5; in Italy, 3.1; in Russia, 3. It will be a matter of surprise to many that in the little kingdom of Switzerland the proportion of letters to population is so large, while in France it is so small; but the figures above given may be accepted as indicating, with considerable accuracy the degree of business activity and the popular intelligence and education of the different countries named.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Muzzle your Dogs.

In the subjoined proclamation Mayor Medill makes no secret of his views on the dog question, but frankly puts the case thus: "Muzzle, or poison; wire gauze, or a ride in the scavenger's wagon." The pronunciamento is as follows:

WHEREAS, It has been made to appear to me that there are good reasons for believing that there are mad dogs within the city, I do hereby, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by law, make this my proclamation, as Mayor of the city of Chicago, and require that for the period of ninety days from the date hereof, all dogs within the said city shall wear a good and substantial wire gauze or leather muzzle, securely put on, so as to prevent them from biting; and that any dog found going at large during said period of ninety days without such muzzle, shall be killed and buried, or the carcass otherwise disposed of. I hereby charge the police of the city with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this proclamation. Given under my hand and seal this, the 29th day of February, A. D. 1872.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

Raid on Gamblers.

Last night the police organized a raid on several gambling houses in the South Division. Several of the places visited were found to be vacant. The following establishments, however, yielded up twenty-seven inmates: No. 318 State street, kept by James Appleton; No. 400 State street, kept by John Brown, and the faro bank of Tom Hynes, on Wabash avenue. The prisoners were all marched to the Armory, where their bail bonds were duly signed by that eminent philanthropist and accomplished jurist, the Hon. Augustus H. Banyon, Chief Justice of the Harrison Street Police Court.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 93 West Randolph street (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	20° p			To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	25	29.[illegible]	N. E. h.	
2:00 p. m.	30	29.[illegible]	N. E. h.	
7:00 p. m.	30	29.[illegible]	N. E. h.	inches.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. J. H. McVicker has determined to build an Opera House in Chicago.

—Highland Park is to have a new Presbyterian church that will be a credit to the place.

—Either on State street or Wabash avenue, yesterday afternoon, a lady lost her enameled gold watch, which the finder is requested to return to No. 567 Wabash avenue.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Women's Refuge will be held at that institution on Saturday next at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

—This evening owners of property on the proposed line of the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad, within the city limits, will meet at No. 534 South Halsted street, to protest.

—Mr. James B. Hosmer, Vice President of the Globe Mutual Insurance Company, of New York, is in the city. Mr. Hosmer was formerly prominently connected with the newspapers of Chicago, and has hosts of friends in this city.

—In the case of C. E. Buffield, who accidentally poisoned himself at the Washingtonian Home on Wednesday evening, as reported yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the published facts.

—The Ladies' Christian Union, in its sewing room, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets, is enlarging its force of efficient sewing girls, and is ready to do any amount, and every variety, of sewing. Infants' and children's clothing, pants, vests, etc., made equally as well as the finer ladies' clothing and underclothing. Prices reasonable, and work warranted.

—The Star Course Managers announce a Star Lecture to be delivered next Monday evening by Prof. Winchell. This eminent scientist has the reputation of being one of the most fascinating speakers on the themes he selects, and his learning, combined with his eloquence, make him the most popular scientific lecturer this side of Tyndal's country.

—A public meeting under the auspices of Sheet Anchor Division No. 842, Sons of Temperance, will be held this evening at the Hall, Nos. 180 and 182 North Peoria street, at half-past 7 o'clock. This Division was instituted about three years since, and has been very active in the cause. Good speaking and singing will be the order of the occasion. The public generally are invited.

—At 8:15 o'clock last evening, Officers Butler and Amerman discovered a fire in a small frame house, rear of No. 20 South Union street, owned and occupied by Rudolph Guaert. No alarm was given, as the officers succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Damage nominal. Supposed incendiarism.

—The Coroner last evening held an inquest on the body of Ann Ray, who died suddenly yesterday morning at No. 301 South Clinton street. A *post mortem* revealed the fact that the woman had died of convulsions. A verdict to that effect was rendered. Deceased was 28 years old and was separated from her husband.

—At noon, yesterday, W. H. Smith, a builder, living near the corner of North avenue and Larrabee street, had his right arm broken by being thrown from his wagon. The horse took fright and ran down Larrabee street, when, near the avenue, the wagon was overturned and Mr. Smith was thrown out. The injured man was taken to his home, where he was attended by Dr. Baxter.

—To the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad belongs the honor of running the first through train from Chicago to Washington. Its accomplishment was announced by a telegram yesterday morning to W. C. Cleland, Esq., Assistant General Passenger Agent of that enterprising road. The train carried the Imperial Japanese Embassy, which made the trip to the Capitol by way of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore, without change of cars. The train was one of the handsomest that ever left this city.

INSURANCE.

ANDES Insurance Company,

CINCINNATI.
Jan. 1, 1872.

ASSETS:

Cash on hand, in bank, and in transit	$255,264.88
First Mortgages	451,288.90
U. S. Bonds (market value)	338,624.87
State, County, and City Bonds, (market value)	139,438.65
Bills Receivable and Assessm'nt Notes	373,911.86
Amount due from Agents and other parties	109,755.95
Railroad Bonds and other items	83,700.00
Collateral Loans	79,053.33
Accrued Interest	22,645.83
TOTAL ASSETS	$1,766,684.17

LIABILITIES:

Outstanding Losses	$138,469.06
NET ASSETS	$1,628,215.11

J. B. BENNETT, President.
J. H. BEATTIE, Secretary.

$865,775.00
Paid in Chicago inside of Ninety Days!

Warehouse, Dwelling, and Commercial Risks at fair rates. Apply to the Agents,

E. E. RYAN & CO.,
23 South Canal-st. 23
NEAR THE TUNNEL.

MASS MEETING

Of the policy-holders of the Garden City Insurance Company will be held on Friday evening at 7½ sharp, March 1, on the corner of Clinton and Madison-sts, Sherman House basement. By order of the Committee.
W. A. HETTICH, Pres't.

REPUBLIC INS. CO. CERTIFICATES.

Wanted to buy the Four, Eight and Twelve months' certificates. JAMES B. STOREY, Private Banker, 101 South Clinton-st.

ADJUSTED CLAIMS AGAINST THE
CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO.
Bought. Also COUNTY ORDERS wanted, by CITIZENS' BANK, 157 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

KEELY & KIRWIN,
WHOLESALE
Liquor Merchants,
299 & 301 South Canal-st.,
CHICAGO.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1846.)
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,
[illegible], 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

STAR FOUNDRY.

217 and 219 South Clinton-st., corner Van Buren. Engine, Machinery, Bridge, Railroad, and Castings of every description made to order. We are manufacturing as specialties, and will keep on hand an assortment of Show-case Stands, Store Stools, Railing and Fencing, Stable Fittings, Hitching Posts, Carriage Steps, Chairs, Settees, Flower Stands, Fountains, Plumbers' Material, Sinks, Jack Screws, etc.
G. W. C. BRACK[illegible]

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE ARLINGTON PORTABLE
COOKING RANGE, the finest range in use.
THE NEW BARSTOW COOK,
The latest and best cooking stove in the market.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS.
BANGS BROS.,
333 STATE-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

I beg to announce to residents of Chicago and vicinity that I am prepared to show samples and take orders for French China, white and decorated; glass ware; silver-plated ware; table cutlery, glass, [illegible] prices, for account of N. col. Davidson & Co., manufacturers and importers, 3[illegible] Broadway, New York, successors in the old established house of E. V. Haughwout & Co. My samples comprise the very latest New York styles and patterns.
E. W. THOMPSON,
Office and Sample Room, 664 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

HOME
SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINE.

The Cheapest and Best LOCK-STITCH Machine ever invented.

PRICE, $40.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS ACCEPTED.

Warranted to do all kinds of work equal to any Machine ever made. Call and examine for yourself, at

247 West Madison-st.
Corner of Sangamon, in the basement.

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Country Agents Wanted.

THE NEW
Wheeler & Wilson
Sewing Machine.
Office, 338 West Madison-st.
Branch Office, 162 Twenty-second-st.

COMBINATION LOCKS.

MERCHANTS! MANUFACTURERS! BUILDERS!

CABINET MAKERS, and others interested, do not buy any lock for your desks, money drawers, or cash boxes until you have examined our

KEYLESS COMBINATION LOCK,

A simple combination spring lock, having 184 combinations, worked without a key. Are highly ornamental and very durable. Call and see one at our office.

A. C. KELLOGG & CO.,
172 West Washington-st., Chicago.
Agents wanted.

CARBON OIL.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
WATER WHITE CARBON OIL!
150° FIRE TEST.
HAS NO EQUAL! TRY IT!
For Safety, Brilliancy, Economy, and A PERFECT LIGHT, USE THIS OIL.
Patented and controlled by KENLY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.
Any infringement will be prosecuted.

IRON FRONTS.

IRON FRONTS.
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
141 Centre-st., New York.
BUILDERS IN IRON.
Alban C. Stimers, Sup't at Chicago,
100 WABASH-AV.

EUREKA MACHINE TWIST.

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY!
THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST,
50 and 100 yard spools, and one ounce and one-half ounce for manufacturers. It is the BEST and CHEAP-EST in the market, superior in smoothness and strength. All letters warranted full size and full length. BUTTON-HOLE TWIST ON 10 YARD SPOOLS. For sale everywhere at retail, and at whole sale by the manufacturers,
SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO.,
[illegible] Wabash-av., Chicago.

SWEET CIDER.

Sweet Cider.
The Pure Apple Juice, made from sound apples, for sale by HAGER, SPIE[illegible] & CO.,
65 North Jefferson-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:10 p m	*9:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	*4:10 p m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
	9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Except Saturday. §Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*8:00 a m	*6:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*11:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	*5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA KERRY ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	[illegible]	7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†5:30 a m
St Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:30 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—81 West Madison-st.

Clinton Passenger	*10:15 a m	6:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	2:35 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex	9:00 p m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	4:40 a m	3:00 p m
Special New York Express	9:00 a m	6:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	19:00 p m	*6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:50 a m	3:30 p m
Momence Accommodation	4:00 p m	9:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	19:00 a m	27:50 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	14:30 a m
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:25 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*4:20 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Ferreston Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommoda'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommoda'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommoda'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:25 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 6:15 p m. On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

SILKS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

SILKS A SPECIALTY.
Continued Attractions.

JUST OPENED:

An elegant new line of Japanese Poplins, from 50c a yard upwards.
New Striped Japanese Silks in great variety.
New Brocade Japanese Silks in every shade.
The latest novelties in Silks for Spring Costumes and Dresses, comprising White and Grisaille grounds, with hair line, solid, and Black Stripes, &c., &c.
A few of the Dark Stripe Silks, at 75 cents, still left.
A full assortment of New Spring and Evening Shades in Gros Grains, Failles, Poult de Soies, &c., &c.
Lowest prices on all Black Silks.

We can show customers the largest stock of Silks on the West Side, and second to none in variety and cheapness.

329 West Madison-st.,
OPPOSITE ABERDEEN-ST.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 4[illegible] State-st., and 27 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade,	[illegible]
Thomas P. Eldridge,	Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana,	Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss,	John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. Hunt,	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis,	Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend	Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell,	J. C. Howe & Co.
S. B. Fisher,	[illegible]
James Emott,	Emot, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
Hewlett Scudder,	Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor,	F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray,	James F. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor,	Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw,	Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
Henry Almy,	Almy & Co.
Wm. Post,	Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William P. Brintnall.	

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and Dealers generally throughout the country solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.

WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE
Established 1840.
Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,
THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.
Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent,
376 State-st., Chicago.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO
LEAD & OIL WORKS
Established 1864. Burnt and Rebuilt 1858.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed *strictly pure* and [illegible].
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

PRINTING.

HORTON & LEONARD,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
RAILROAD PRINTERS,
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS,
INSURANCE PRINTERS,
10 NORTH JEFFERSON-ST.
MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT in Chicago,
FINE WORK A SPECIALTY,
FACILITIES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS,
AT REDUCED RATES.

CEMENT.

Jas. Clark & Son. Utica Cement Co.
UTICA CEMENT ASSOCIATION,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Utica Hydraulic Cement.
OFFICE, 108 MONROE-ST.,
JAS. CLARK, HENRY MARTIN, } Managers. CHICAGO.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.
SHIRTS

Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2300 HEAVY Linen, per dozen	$[illegible]
Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen	33.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 1900 Linen, per dozen	30.00
Lonsdale Muslin and 1700 Linen, per dozen	27.00

First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made, $3.00 per dozen less.
Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.
Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.
231 Wabash-av., and 88 West Washington-st., Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

MASONIC RELIEF.

MASONIC RELIEF.

The Committee for the relief of ROYAL ARCH MASONS, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, and ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTCH RITE MASONS, hold their regular meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 4 to 6 p. m., at Room 2, No. 361 Wabash-av. High Priests, Commanders, and presiding officers of Scotch Rite bodies are requested to make known all cases needing relief, which will be cheerfully distributed by the Committee.
V. L. HURLBUT, Chairman.
G. R. CHITTENDEN, Treasurer.
G. R. SMITH, Secretary.
H. C. BANNEY.
E. R. MYERS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., was dissolved February 1, 1872, by mutual consent. C. S. Hutchins will continue the Oswego Starch Agency and Wholesale Dried Fruit and Produce business, under the firm name of C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., at No. 18 South Clark-st., and Walter Talbot will continue the Produce and Grain Commission business, under the firm name of WALTER TALBOT & CO., at No. 27 West Madison-st. Either party can sign in liquidation.
C. S. HUTCHINS,
March 1, 1872. WALTER TALBOT.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR OLD STAND,
48 & 50 WABASH-AV.

And are now receiving the finest and best assorted stock of BOOTS and SHOES in the West, and offer them at prices which defy competition. Shall be happy to see all OUR OLD and many new customers. OUR FACTORY is over the store, and is in active operation. All orders will receive our careful attention.

REMOVAL.

Adjusting office People's Insurance Company of San Francisco, Cal., to No. 503 Wabash-av., on March 1, 1872.
A. R. GUNNISON, Adjuster.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL HALL,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Mr. T. B. Turnbull respectfully announces the reappearance in this city of the
WORLD-RENOWNED VIOLINIST,
OLE BULL,
IN GRAND CONCERTS, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, March 6 and 7, assisted by the following eminent artists:
Miss GERTRUDE ORME, Soprano.
Mr. CANDIDUS, Tenor.
Mr. ALFRED RICHTER, the Eminent Pianist and Composer, and
M. N. LEDOCHOWSKI, Organist and Accompanist.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of reserved seats, selected from the diagram, will commence on Saturday, March 2, at the music store of Messrs. Lyon & Healy, cor. Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., South Side, and 287 West Madison-st., West Side. To commence at 8 o'clock.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
PROF. A. WINCHELL
WILL DELIVER
The "Star" Lecture
OF THE "STAR COURSE,"
NEXT MONDAY EVENING.
TICKETS FOR SALE TO-DAY.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 134 Twenty-second-st.; and on the West Side at Strahl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
First appearance of the great character artists
HARRIGAN AND HART,
Who will appear each evening in their unrivalled impersonations of THE LITTLE FRAUDS, and their eccentric sketch of THE BIG AND LITTLE OF IT.
EAST LYNNE IN BLACK.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Halsted-st., near Madison.
Friday and Saturday nights, and Saturday Matinee, three last performances of
MRS. LANDER,
In her great historical play of
MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS.
Monday, March 4, the great sensation piece of the day, with new scenery and mechanical effects,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Col Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
MONDAY, Feb. 26, and until further notice,
BERTHA!
THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.
Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
100 BBLS. ROSIN AT AUCTION.
On Saturday, March 2, at 11 a. m., we will sell at our salesrooms, 2 and 4 Dearborn Park (Red Front),
100 Barrels Black Rosin
For account of whom it may concern, by order of consignee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CREDIT SALE.
Opening of Spring Trade.
1,000 CASES
Boots & Shoes,
Of every description. All fresh and desirable goods for the Spring Trade,
At Auction,
On TUESDAY MORNING, March 5, 1872, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.
TERMS OF SALE:
All sums under $200, cash; all over $200, sixty days for approved notes with interest added.
No less than a case sold.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By J. H. PIKE.
751 West Lake-st.
Auction sale every Saturday at 10 a. m. of
FURNITURE,
Carpets, Stoves, Crockery,
Glassware, and General Household Goods.
Also, at Private Sale during the week at Auction Prices.
J. H. PIKE, formerly 85 East Randolph-st., at present located at 751 West Lake-st., is prepared to do all kinds of repairing, packing, and shipping of Furniture. Mattresses of all kinds on hand and made to order. Hair Mattresses re-made, Husk Beds filled. All kinds of Furniture and General Household Goods sold on Commission, Private Sale, and Auction. Also Manufacturers' Agent for the best Spring Beds in the country.
Auction sales at private residences attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
J. H. PIKE, Agent and Auctioneer.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
This Morning, at 10 o'clock,
Will be sold by us at our NEW QUARTERS,
Parlor and Chamber Suites,
Lounges, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Hall Trees, Sideboards, Book-Cases, Etageres, Wardrobes, Library, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, Office, and Dining Furniture, &c. Also, Second-hand Goods, consisting of Parlor Suites in Brocatelle Plush and Hair Cloth, Bedding, Carpets, Crockery, Silver-plated Ware, Pianos, etc. We retail new furniture through the week at manufacturers' prices, and guarantee goods in style and quality.
COLBY & WIRTS,
Auctioneers and Furniture Manufacturers' Agents, 291 and 293 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-court.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.
REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF
Household Furniture
Of every description. Carpets, Mirrors, Window Shades, Office Desks, Show Cases, Glassware, etc., etc., on SATURDAY, March 2, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale
Of 22 Horses and Mares this day at 10 a. m., at 7[illegible] State-st.
M. H. EDDY, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

W. J. ONAHAN,
(EX-CITY COLLECTOR),
Real Estate Agent,
58 CENTRAL UNION BLOCK,
Northwest Corner Madison and Market-sts.
Property bought and sold on commission. Investments made. Taxes paid for non-residents, and property managed for their account.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 28, 1872.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 12 m., March 29, 1872, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department the following stores, delivered at Government warehouses in this city, by April 30, 1872, viz:
500,000 lbs of high ground, well dressed, double extra spring, or winter wheat Flour, equal to sample to be seen at this office, to be in round-hooped oak barrels, full head-lined, or double sacks (containing 100 lbs. each), new cotton, and gunny, well sewed and tied at the corners.
250,000 lbs of good, sound, merchantable shelled Corn, free from dirt, in strong, new resewed double gunnies or in burlaps. Bidders will please offer both ways.
20,000 lbs dry hard Soap, manufactured of good material, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulterations, and offensive odor, packed in strong boxes, well strapped.
48,000 lbs Peachblow Potatoes, or other variety of equal quality, in bulk, free from moisture and dirt.
Bids for any part of the above will be entertained. Samples of Flour, Soap, and Potatoes must accompany bids.
Usual conditions, as to inspections, &c., imposed. Further information on application.
THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Capt. & C. S.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an iron draw bridge will be built at a point where Main-st. crosses the Manitowoc River, according to plans and specifications in the hands of the Special Bridge Committee, and bids will be received by the undersigned up to March 1, 1872. The bridge must be completed on the 1st of September, 1872, and payments will be made in the following manner: Twenty-five per centum of the whole cost of the structure, in cash, at the time of its acceptance; twenty-five per cent on the 1st of January, 1873; twenty-five per cent on the 1st of January, 1874; and twenty-five per cent on the 1st of January, 1875, drawing 10 per cent interest. Address
T. H. A. WALLICH,
Chairman Special Bridge Committee.

TO RENT.

DOCKAGE.
We have now ready, and in good condition, 3,000 feet of dock property in the new lumber district to rent for a term of years. The property has rail connection with all roads entering the city, and is unarranged for lumber yard locations. We could also furnish ground and clay for four brick machines.
Apply to H. P. DERICKSON & SONS, cor. Laflin and Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE.

WIRE ROPE.
A full stock of the best quality galvanized iron wire rope and fittings for ship rigging, &c., for sale by INNES & STIFF, 118 North Jefferson-st.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. HENRY OLIN,
OCULIST and AURIST, 740 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., operating surgeon for diseases of the Eye and Ear, all diseases and deformities of the Eye and Ear. The largest stock of Artificial Eyes in the West.

FOREIGN.

Queen Victoria's Life Threatened by an Insane Irishman.

His Weapon of Destruction an Unloaded, Unserviceable Pistol.

Austria and France Offer the Pope an Asylum.

A Rupture Between Canada and the Home Government Predicted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 29—Evening.—A miscreant, this afternoon, fired a pistol at Queen Victoria, while she was driving on Constitution Hill, but happily without effect. The would-be assassin was promptly arrested.

LONDON, Feb. 29—Midnight.—The excitement to-night over the report of the attempt on the life of the Queen is intense. Extras of the evening papers appeared in rapid succession as confirmatory details became known. Crowds are still collected in the streets discussing the news and awaiting further particulars. An official statement of the facts was promptly made in Parliament this evening, which, when it became known outside greatly relieved the public anxiety. While the House of Lords was in committee discussing the ecclesiastical bill, Lord Granville entered, and said he hoped their Lordships would excuse the sudden interruption of the proceedings, but he had an announcement to make which it was desirable should be made without delay. He then proceeded to state that at half-past 5 o'clock this evening the Queen, in returning from a drive, had reached Buckingham Palace, as her carriage stopped at the gate, a young man ran to the side and presented a pistol within a foot of the Queen's head. The Queen bent her head down to avoid the shot, but the pistol did not explode. The fellow in one hand held papers granting release to the Fenian prisoners, which he shouted to the Queen to sign, threatening her at the same time with a pistol. He was instantly seized by the attendants and prevented from doing further harm. It was then found that the pistol was unloaded, and that it was of such primitive construction that if it had been loaded it probably could not have been discharged.

Her Majesty was very calm, and showed the courage which she has often before exhibited. She had directed that a statement of the circumstances be immediately made in both houses of Parliament, in order to prevent exaggerated reports. Lord Granville said he would not dwell on the details, nor point to the contrast between the dastardly act and Tuesday's extraordinary exhibition of the nation's loyalty.

The Duke of Buckingham briefly expressed the thankfulness of the House at the escape of Her Majesty from danger.

Gladstone made a statement in the House of Commons similar to that of Lord Granville.

The would-be assassin was taken to the nearest Police Station. He gives his name as O'Connor, and is about 19 or 20 years of age. His behavior in the station was wild and his language incoherent. He boasted that he tried to reach the Queen on Tuesday, during the procession.

It is reported that the Queen is going to Germany, to visit her daughter, the Princess Imperial.

The Lord Mayor to-day presented an address to the Prince of Wales.

Some rioting occurred at Killarney, yesterday, on the arrival of the Member of Parliament for Kerry. The mob commenced to pelt the police with stones, when the Riot act was read, and the police prepared to charge with fixed bayonets, but the crowd finally dispersed, and order was restored. No one seriously injured.

The pressure of the people witnessing the royal procession, and the fall of two stands occupied by spectators, was attended with much more calamitous results than was at first supposed. It is now learned that five persons were killed and thirty injured.

The *Times* discusses the Alabama case, and says that England will pay nothing save what is required to be paid in obedience to the decision of the Geneva Tribunal. She never dreamed of offering any agreement of terms to settle difficulties outside of the treaty. If the treaty is a failure, it is the fault of the American Government.

AUSTRALIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—The Nebraska left Sydney on the 20th of January, and Auckland on the 27th.

The gold fields advices continue very satisfactory. An immensely rich quartz reef has been found at Upper Bennigures.

The Prince of Wales Theatre, and a number of houses in the vicinity, burned on the 16th of January. Two men were killed and several wounded. The damage is estimated at £40,000.

The expedition to New Guinea has started.

The home Government will be petitioned to prohibit the importation of cattle from Great Britain or the continent, owing to the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease.

The Victoria ship Sussex, from London, was wrecked off Barna Heads on the 31st ult. Seventeen of the crew were drowned.

Intense heat prevailed during last week, with a scarcity of water.

The duty upon Australian wines in England is causing great dissatisfaction.

Inspector Gilmore brought from Eyres Creek the remains of five white men he found buried there. They are supposed to have belonged to Leichardt's party.

A rich tin deposit has been found in Sippsland; also lead, a mine of rich ore.

The construction of a railroad to Beachworth is being pushed rapidly.

A new theatre, the largest in the Colonies, is being erected in Melbourne.

The Queensland line of telegraph is completed from Brisbane to Normon River, a distance of 1,455 miles.

The Parliamentary dead-lock is likely to be removed.

The South Australia overland telegraph is proceeding satisfactorily, and the line is now open eleven hundred miles from Adelaide.

Over a hundred thousand tons of grains are available for export in New Zealand.

The Thames gold mines' yield is decreasing. Last year's returns were 351,686 ounces.

Kereopa, the murderer of Rev. Mr. Volkner, has been hanged at Napier.

There is a severe drought, and all the crops, but hay, will be poor.

The Fiji planters on Kreketi have been almost ruined by attacks from the natives.

The Government is undecided what to do with the murderers of Wabur ton's party.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—The Committee on Capitulations in the Assembly is examining into the facts connected with the surrender of Metz by Bazaine. Delegates from the Municipal Council of Metz have arrived in Paris to testify against the Marshal. The Committee will hear the testimony of the delegation on the 5th of March.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—The *Rappel* newspaper, the publication of which was suspended some time ago, has again appeared.

The Count de Chambord has made arrangements for a temporary residence at the Hague.

It is reported that Thiers has again offered the Pope the hospitality of France, and that Austria has tendered His Holiness Salzburg Castle for a residence.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—The Assembly has resolved to adjourn on the 20th of March.

Count de Chambord has left Dordrecht for Breda.

ITALY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—A Naples letter says: Vesuvius is lively again, after a long period of inaction. A month ago the smoke was very delicate, but soon began to get denser, and laden at times with puffs of ashes. These more recently have been followed by other projectiles, and the Naples *Pungolo* of Feb. 2 says fire could then be seen from the crater every night. The movement appears at three distinct points. Fears are entertained of a serious outbreak.

ROME, Feb. 9.—General Magnani, Minister of War, has requested the Chamber of Deputies to vote an appropriation of 12,000,000 lires to enable him to provide for the proper training of the army, and for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the troops.

General Garibaldi publishes a denial of the report that he is connected with the International Society.

WEST INDIES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—A Havana letter in the *Sun* says 70 Spanish Representatives recently waited on King Amadeus in Madrid, with unequivocal proof of the innocence of the young students condemned to the chain gang. The King telegraphed Valmaseda at Havana to release the students at once, but Valmaseda declines on the farcical pretense that the volunteers will assassinate the lads as soon as they are out of prison.

HAVANA, Feb. 29.—The Grand Duke Alexis and suite landed here yesterday afternoon, and were received by Captain General Valmaseda, the Aldermen, and other prominent military and civil gentlemen. The streets through which the procession passed were decorated with banners, and the sidewalks were lined with thousands of spectators. Captain General Valmaseda, the Segundo Cobo, the Governor of Havana, and the Russian Consul dined with the Prince last evening, and a State dinner was given at the palace to-day.

CANADA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—An Ottawa dispatch states that Hon. Joseph Howe condemns the policy of England in withdrawing troops from Canada, and predicts a rupture between the Home Government and the Dominion. If a better understanding is not arrived at, he urges independence as the only course open to the Canadians, and asks the people to prepare for a separation.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 29.—The extension of the fortifications of Metz and Strasbourg has been decreed.

AFRICA.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Arrivals from Monrovia report that the ex-President of the Republic, who was imprisoned for malpractice, has escaped from custody.

South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 29.—A joint resolution has been introduced in the Legislature proposing an amendment to the Constitution to be submitted to the voters for ratification, the forbidding of the General Assembly to create any further debt or obligation except to meet its existing obligations, and ordinary and current business of the State, without the consent of two-thirds of the voters at a general State election. The measure will probably be adopted without serious opposition.

A bill has passed both Houses repealing an act creating what is known as the "Sterling Funded Debt of South Carolina.

ILLINOIS.

Editorial Gathering in Springfield—Articles of Association Filed.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 29.—The Executive Committee and other members of the Illinois Press Association met at the Leland Hotel, in this city, to-day. Among the members present were J. R. Mosser, of the Decatur *Republican*, President of the Association; A. M. Millard, Pontiac *Sentinel*; F. C. Stoughton, *National Prohibitionist*; George Hunt, Jr., Henry *Republican*; H. L. Boies, Sycamore *Republican*; Samuel Parker, Legislative correspondent, and others. After an interesting meeting it was decided to hold the next annual convention of the city of Champaign, the time not yet agreed upon. The orator of that occasion will be J. H. Oberly, of the Cairo *Bulletin*, and the Poet will be Brother Hobart of the Chicago *Evening Mail*. The route of the excursion has not been arranged, but may take in Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and maybe Baltimore and Washington.

The following certificates of association were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The Venice Elevator Co., of Venice, Ill., capital stock $100,000. The Metropolitan Gas Co., of Chicago capital stock $500,000. The incorporators are Henry Altorill, F. A. Phipps, Elliott Anthony, Thomas S. Dobbins, and R. N. Hough. The Aroma Paper Company, of Kankakee, Ill., capital stock $15,000.

Articles of assignment of the Springfield, Carrollton, and St. Louis Railroad Company were signed and sealed yesterday. The capital stock of the Company is $1,100,000, divided into fifteen thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, the principal office of the Company to be located at Carrollton, Green County.

The case of Captain D. C. Robbins, who killed young Bancroft while resisting an arrest, commenced in the Circuit Court to-day. Robbins pleaded not guilty to the indictment. After repeated efforts, and the rejection of sixty or seventy persons as jurors, a panel was finally selected, and the case formally opened. The examination of the witnesses will commence to-morrow.

Steamboat Arrangements at Quincy—Identified—Ice Jam.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill. Feb. 29.—Captain Hall, proprietor of the Independent Packet Line, sold one to-day to the Keokuk Packet Company, and will take command of one of the latter company's boats. This will be bad news to Quincy shippers, as it ends the competition which for several years had served to keep the iron freight tariff within healthy bounds.

The unknown insane lady who arrived here some days ago has been identified as Mrs. Merrick, of Colorado. Her uncle, P. P. Roots, came on to-day and took her in charge. Domestic trouble was the cause of her insanity.

The ice broke above the bridge to-day, and coming down with a rush completely blocked the river opposite the city and sending the ferry boats into winter quarters again.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Applications have been received from 150 societies to participate in the International Festival Chorus, in Boston, representing all parts of the country.

The Carroll county *Gazette* office burned on Tuesday night, and is a total loss; insured in the Ætna for $1,800. The Tompson *Courier*, Shannon *Gazette*, and Rock City *Gazette* were issued from the same office.

—Twenty guns were fired at Madison, Wis., last night, in honor of the opening of the Jonesville Canal, and the arrival at the Madison ship yard of the Keokuk Packet Company's boats, Fannie Lewis and Post Boy. There is great rejoicing among the river men.

—A fore and aft three-master was discovered about eight miles out of Milwaukee, in a helpless condition, yesterday morning, drifting southward. She is supposed to have been the Len Higby, owned by Sylvester, Lyman & Len Higby, of Pentwater. She was viewed through a telescope, but it was impossible to tell if any one was aboard.

—The case of A. B. Lotta, who was arrested some months ago at Monroe, Wis., as a heavy dealer in counterfeit money, has been on trial in the United Court in Madison for the past few days. The Jury disagreed last night, nine finding for acquittal and three for conviction. Lotta was released on $6,000 bonds.

—A farmer named Willis Williamson, living near Muncie, Ind., followed his daughter to Dalesville, where she had gone to marry one Laundry. He found the daughter in the house of a relative, and cut her throat, killing her instantly. He then shot himself twice in the mouth with a revolver. He was living at noon yesterday, but is not expected to survive. Williamson has a large family.

The Flood at St. Joseph, Mo.

From the St. Joseph Gazette, Feb. 27.

On Saturday, as stated, the ice in the river in front of the city gave way, gorged slightly at the bridge, and presently swept out into the channel without doing any damage of moment, leaving the river comparatively clear.

But this break up was as nothing compared with the grand scene witnessed by thousands of our citizens on Sunday afternoon. In the morning Colonel Mason received a despatch announcing that the broad and shallow Platte had broken up with a seven-feet rise, and was rapidly pouring her tumbling flood into the Missouri. The Colonel well knew what to expect, and immediately repaired to the river in company with his staff. About noon the ice commenced hurrying down from above in huge cakes from 18 to 22 inches thick. The ferry-boat, which had made a few trips in the morning, took the alarm and went to the rescue of the transfer boat Elkhorn, moved to the Kansas shore, took her in tow, pulled her out into the current, dropped down below pier four of the bridge, steamed slowly up and anchored it to the uncompleted pier, where both slowly outrode the flood. The timid ones who have all along been prognosticating destruction to this pier will be disappointed to learn that it not only securely withstood the pressure but acted as a haven of safety for the river fleet, and could easily have sheltered a dozen other steamers.

About 1 o'clock the river commenced rising rapidly, and the swollen torrent was choked with one vast rolling, tumbling ice flaw as far as the eye could reach. As the huge fields of ice collided in quick succession with the trestle work of the temporary bridge, timber after timber was torn loose and hurried onward with resistless force, and by two o'clock the last vesture of the structure had been swept away, and the remorseless torrent rushed wildly on to attack the breakwater of piles and plank built to protect the trestle work of the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works Company. But here it was utterly baffled, and growled and roared angrily as one ice field after another was turned aside and shot out into the channel. Hour after hour fresh squadrons renewed the conflict, only to suffer the fate of their predecessors.

By 5 o'clock the river had risen four feet, and quite a channel had been cut across the great bar about opposite the foot of Messanie street. The dikes had endured the onset in all its strength, and remained immovable as adamant, much to the disgust of another class of all-wise citizens who had predicted that they would be utterly swept out of existence. So long as the temporary bridge held its ground, it served to turn a strong current against the Kansas shore just above the head of Weaver's dike, and a slight wash in the bank resulted. After the bridge gave way, however, there was no farther fear of trouble in this direction. The dikes passed through the ordeal unscathed, and more than realized the most sanguine expectations of Colonel Mason, Chief Engineer.

DIED.

WHITLOCK—On Thursday, Feb. 29, at his residence, 794 Wabash avenue, of quick consumption, S. Edward Whitlock, aged 26 years, adopted son of C. M. Clark. Funeral will take place Sunday, March 3, at 1 o'clock p. m.

MILLER—Feb. 28, John Miller, aged 46 years. Funeral from his late residence, 115 Carroll street, to-day (Friday), at 12 o'clock.

☞ Oswego, St. Louis, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY NOON ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN Thirteenth and Twentieth-sts., or from Twentieth-st. on Michigan-av. to Burlington crossing, a small enameled gold watch. Finder suitably rewarded on returning to Miss LEAL, 607 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, WHILE going from Randolph-st. to Fourteenth-st., a ladies' Etruscan gold ear-ring, with pendant and fringe. Any one returning the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 111 Fourteenth-st.

LOST—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD ($100).—A solitaire diamond pin on State-st., between Peck court and Randolph-st. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 440 State-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 28, on Green-st., between Lake and Washington, two small sheets of paper containing plats of Philo and Teleno-townships. Any party finding and returning the same to us will be suitably rewarded. WARNER & BEERS, 64 West Lake-st.

LOST—LAST NIGHT, BETWEEN 7 AND 8 o'clock, a bay horse, with new harness; broke away from driver and buggy on Eighteenth-st., near Jefferson, and ran away. Any one knowing the whereabouts of same will please send word to 113 West Lake-st.

LOST—LAST EVENING, IN A WABASH-AV. stage, a memorandum book, which is of no use except to the owner. Any person returning the above to A. F. BROWN, at the Briggs House, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON SOUTH SIDE, FEB. 28, CAP FROM a carriage wheel. Finder will receive reward by returning to Tribune office, or 34 Groveland Park, or 458 Wabash-av.

FOUND—HORSE AND BUGGY ON MY PREMISES last Friday, 23d ult., which owner can have by proving property and paying charges. WM. BATTELS, northeast cor. Wilson and Clinton-sts.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—TWO SMALL MULES, one bay and the other brown; a suitable reward will be given for information of the same, at 316 East Monroe-st. R. B. SHERIDAN.

$5 REWARD—LOST—A SHELL-HANDLE knife, F. H. Putnam engraved on handle. The finder will be paid the above amount by leaving same at 489 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—TEN ACRES OF LAND NEAR Washington Heights, for a term of years, suitable for a garden. D. O. STRONG, 38 Twenty-second-st.

TO LEASE—LOTS ON TYLER AND HOYNE-sts., cheap, just outside fire limits. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents.

TO LEASE—VALUABLE BUSINESS LOT—A valuable lot, 80x150 feet, on East Randolph-st., between Market and Franklin, is offered for rent for a term of years at a reasonable price. A splendid location for almost any class of business. Inquire of MRS. MARY BUSCH, No. 444 West Twelfth-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK—GOOD RED, WHITE AND PRESSED brick, arriving daily. Delivery prompt. DUNNE & SCANLAN, Iron-Clad office, 191 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LUMBER—20,000 FEET SEASONED maple flooring; for all other kinds of hard wood lumber, call on, or address, S. M. HAMILTON, cor. Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES—COTTAGE AND lot, Margaret, $1,400. Cottage and lot, Emma-st., $1,500. Cottage and lot, West Madison-st., $2,000. Cottage and large lot, Lavin-st., [illegible]. Cottage and lot, West Van Buren-st., $1,600. Cottage and lot, West Washington-st., $3,000. Cottage and lot, West Washington-st., $4,000. House, 9 rooms, and lot, Harrison-st., [illegible]. House, 9 rooms, and lot, Van Buren-st., [illegible]. House, 11 rooms, and lot, Robey-st., [illegible]. House, 11 rooms, and lot, Walnut-st., [illegible]. Cottage of 4 rooms, near [illegible]. R. KENNEDY & CO., 153 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 2 STORIES, EXTRA built, near Lincoln Park, $5,000; easy terms. Boarding house on West Indiana-st.; 17 rooms, in good order; $7,000; a bargain. Stores—four good stores on West Lake-st. Elegant residence property on West Washington-st. Elegant marble, nearly new, 10 rooms, on Douglas-place, $9,000. House, 2 stories, nearly new, 12 rooms, near Milwaukee-av., $2,800. Also, a good variety of houses and lots in all parts of the city, and at Evanston. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50x125 FEET, NORTHEAST CORner Jackson and Paulina. 5x125 feet northeast corner of Jackson and Lincoln. 5x125 feet on Jackson between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st. 50x125 feet south side of Jackson-st., between Wood and Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 549 Wabash-av. I now have in my office for sale, valuable income-paying property centrally located, valuable unimproved in burnt district, city residences, city lots, beautiful residences in Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park, acre lots in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Riverside; lots in Brighton and Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON ERIE-ST., EAST OF LaSalle, 25x100 feet. Price moderate, and terms very easy. Also a pleasant suburban residence. Apply to E. TRIMBLE, southeast corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT, 676 MICHIGAN-av. at a bargain. Frame house, Michigan-av., south Fourteenth-st., [illegible]. Three cottages on Burnside-st., $1,600 to $1,800. Money to loan on real estate and secured paper. M. O. BALDWIN & CO., 690 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, TO BE moved away; also, a house and lease. Apply to R. W. ROBINSON, 690 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE WEST DIVISION, just outside the new fire limits. These lots are very desirable, both for business and residence purposes, having the advantages of paved streets, and being near the centre of business. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 14 ROOMS WITH good barn, and 40x150 foot lot, on West Side. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET CORNER THIRTY-SEVENTH-st. (Wapansah-av.) and Calumet-av., a splendid opportunity for investing in first-class property. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT LAWNDALE, CHEAPest property in the city of Chicago. No cash payments to parties that improve. A. PEARSON, 362 West Madison-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, NEW, all modern improvements, No. 67 Vincennes-av. Price $5,000, and encumbrance $4,000. Inquire at 232 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUILDING LOTS ON HUBbard, Cossitt, and Kinzie-sts. and Western-av. just outside of the fire limits, and can give easy payments to parties wishing to build. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WARREN-av. House has eleven rooms, closets, bath, and good cellar; all well furnished and complete; a great bargain for anyone wishing to go to housekeeping at once. Also, large lot on West Jackson-st., cheap. Call or address A L S, 17 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 3-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house, very cheap; easy terms, on Vincennes-av., near Ellis Park and Wahpanseh, north house of block fronting west. Inquire of R. FOWLER, 278 South Water-st., near Lake.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST. 10 LOTS ON Twenty-second-st., near Ashland-av. (Reuben-st), outside fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14, Nixon's buildings, north-east corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST. 10 LOTS ON INdiana-st., near Robey-st., outside fire limits; price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14, Nixon's buildings, north-east corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., NEAR LINCOLN, 25x125 feet, south front, at a great sacrifice. Cheapest lot on the West Side. Must be sold within a few days. Apply to J. D. WEBER, 279 Park-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, WATER, gas, and lot 100x132 feet, northwest corner of Washington and Wood. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN-st. 25 feet. Dearborn-st. extention, near Van Buren-st., 24 feet. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—130x203 FEET ON LAKE-AV., NEAR Brooks-st., just south of the city limits, and adjoining the residence of W. H. Rand, Esq. It runs from Lake-av. to the lake. Will sell all or one-half of same. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25x125 FEET ON STATE-ST., 350 feet south of Thirty-first-st., east front. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NORTHWEST corner Hurlbut-st. and Grant-place. Two-story frame, with brick basement and all modern improvements. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE SHORE, SOUTH SIDE, at a bargain, elegant residence, 14 rooms, all modern improvements, $17,000. J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CITY REAL ESTATE, ON BRYant-av., near Vincennes-av., choice residence and 50 feet ground; south front; price $15,000; easy terms. JOHN M. WAITE AND S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., TWO-STORY frame house, brick basement; 10 rooms; modern improvements; lot 42x150 feet, No. 608 West Jackson-st., near Ashland-av.; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14, Nixon's buildings, north-east corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WALNUT AND LEAVITT-STS.—Two-story frame house of 8 rooms, and lot 53 feet front, southwest corner of Walnut and Leavitt-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house of 10 rooms, modern improvements, and lot 42x150 feet. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20x170 ON STATE-ST., NEARLY opposite old Palmer House, on 20 years' time. Also 40 years' lease of 20 feet adjoining, at a low rate. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOT, OUTSIDE FIRE limits, near Western-av. and Madison-st. Would exchange for good horse and buggy. P. O. Box 119.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND BARN, AND FOUR years' lease, cheap. 243 Ewing-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—
90x100 ft, corner Pine and Superior-sts.
100x100 ft, corner Superior and Dearborn-sts.
25x100 ft, North Dearborn, east front.
25x100 ft, North Dearborn, east front, near Michigan.
100x150 ft, North Dearborn, corner Chicago-av.
30x100 ft, Ohio st, just west of Cass.
25x125 ft, corner of Illinois and St. Clair sts.
100x150 ft, corner North Clark and North-av.
50x150 ft, corner North Clark and Ontario-sts.
50x125 ft, Schiller-st, running from Astor to Lake.
BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, $2,400, POSsession now; one for $2,000; one for $1,350; one for $1,800. WHITNEY, 43 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE EGAN GARDEN Block, fronting on Morgan and Sangamon-sts. The only residence square within two miles of the Court House for sale that will have no wooden buildings upon it. To parties who will build in accordance with present improvements, long time will be given, and no money required down. R. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, near Wood and Van Buren-sts., can be bought cheap; possession immediately. J. H. KEELER, 282 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—A FEW FINE LOTS CORNER Harrison-st. and Southwestern-av. J. H. KEELER, 282 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—64x132 FEET, SOUTH FRONT, ON Park-av., between Page and Wood.
50x140 feet, south front, on Park-av., between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st.
60x125 feet southwest corner of Park-av. and Robey-st. Also 120x125 feet southwest corner of Park-av. and Hoyne.
SNYDER & LEE,
14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE ON CALumet-av., $16,000. Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st, $6,500; lot 25x150. Prairie-av., cottage and basement, $4,200. Indiana-av., house and lot, 104, $8,500. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A NEW 8-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH double parlors, 3 bed rooms, kitchen and closets; lot 25x125; four blocks from the horse cars. Price, $1,800—$300 cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x125 ON VERMONT-AV., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. Price $350; one-quarter cash, balance 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$1,500—$300 CASH WILL BUY A new 6 room cottage, with lot 25x125 to 16 feet alley, all completely fenced, blinded, etc. This property is within four blocks of the horse cars, and must be sold. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH WELLS-ST. 22x120 FEET, east front, near Division, at the low price of $2,300. F. R. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—65x170, WEST FRONT, ON STATE-st., near Fifteenth, on four years' time, and no money down. Will loan to party that will put up a good substantial brick or stone building, worth from $20,000 to $25,000, $10,000. Any one wishing to investigate please call at 354 Wabash-av. J. S. GOULD.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF TWELVE ROOMS, ON Indiana-av., on leased ground. Long lease. All modern improvements. Good property. Look at it. HENRY P. GEORGE, 289 State-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, OR TO LEASE on long time, the old Red Mill, lot 244 feet East front on Canal-st., near Harrison. Also 20 lots in sec. 33, South Division, near Thirty-second-st. Also pleasant farm property in different locations in the State of Michigan. For terms, address or apply to W. B. BATEHAM, 208 West Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND LEASE, SITUated north-east corner West Madison and Ann-sts. Will rent for $1,800 per year. Price $1,200. FRANK & UNDERWOOD, 92 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$750 TO $5,000 COTTAGES AND lots in West, South, and North Divisions. We have about 150, and can offer some of the best bargains now offered in the city. Call and examine our lists before purchasing. BOYD & [illegible]MAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE [illegible] FOR MANUFACTURing purposes, on Lincoln-av., near Centre-st., at a low price; no cash; long time; great bargain. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—A NEAT [illegible] LARGE ROOM HOUSE, water and gas. Lot 48x125 feet, fine property. Price, $6,000, half to run 5 years; $1,000 a year. Address K 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SANGAMON AND VAN BURENsts.—First-class stone front house, 14 rooms, modern improvements, and lot with brick barn, northeast corner of Sangamon and Van Buren-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—CLINTON-ST.—50x125 feet on Clinton-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV. AND KINZIE-ST.—10 lots on Western-av., near Kinzie-st., outside fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—TWO lots, each 25x178 feet, on north side of Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—8 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., near Stewart-av., outside fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT 24x100 [illegible] Clark-st., near the bridge. Lot 32x75 feet on Fifth-av., near Lake-st. Lot 25x150 feet, corner Fifth-av. and Polk-st. Lot 75x150 feet on State-st., near Fourteenth-st. Lot 100 feet front on Polk-st., east of Halsted-st. Lot 150 feet front on Ewing-st., east of Halsted-st. Two frame houses on Warren-av., near Western-av., cheap. Four houses and lots near Halsted-st. and Blue Island-av. HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 38, No. 28 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON WEST Jackson-st., near Western-av., $1,600. Cottage and lot on Tyler-st., near Roby-st., $1,600. Cottage and lot on Fulton-st., near Hoyne-st., $2,100. Each one of the above, sold on easy terms. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—HOUSE AND BARN. Lot 80x174, with beautiful growth of shrubbery and trees, city and well water. Three premises are in fine condition, and only for $9,000. Three-story brick house, with all improvements on Twentieth-st. WM. T. CUSHING & CO., 51 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON South Side. Price $3,500. Apply to R. W. ROBINSON, 690 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST.—LOTS ON FULTON-st., east of Western-av., outside fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE HOUSES WITH 5 years' lease of ground (South Side). Apply to R. W. ROBINSON, 690 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER NORTH Clark and Division-st., 85x170 to an alley, one of the best corners to hold or improve. North Clark-st., near Schiller-st., 20x152, to alley. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., NEAR LEAVITT-ST. Two-story and basement brick house with all improvements, and barn. Price $8,000. Warren-av., near Robey-st. Two-story house. Has gas and water. Lot 60x125 feet. Price $6,000. Apply to J. D. WEBER, 279 Park-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT 1½ BLOCKS WEST OF MILwaukee-av. and 2 or 3 blocks south of North-av., for half its value, if taken at once; must be sold. Inquire or address 159 Twenty-second-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON South Side. Price $3,500. Apply to R. W. ROBINSON, 690 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES, LOTS, farms, and lands, at the National Real Estate Bureau, 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Oriental Buildings.

FOR SALE—50x125 FEET IN GROVELAND Park, near the University. Easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE LOTS OUTSIDE the fire limits, 25x150 feet; for sale for the small price of $250 and $300. G. B. GRIFFIN, 210 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 11 ROOMS, WATER and lot 25x150 feet; No. 341 Harrison-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,200, HOUSE 8 ROOMS, yearly ground lease only $78. R. G. GOODWILLIE, Real Estate Agent, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN M. WAITE AND S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard court: At Lake View, elegant residence; large grounds; finely improved; convenient to cars; only $10,000.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN M. WAITE AND S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard court. Several residences on the avenues, South Side, from $15,000 to $30,000; also, Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., two-story brick, $12,000; Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., handsome cottage and lot, $8,000; South Park-av., near Thirtieth-st., cottage and lot, $4,500; Wabash-av., two-story house, furnished complete, large barn, deep lot, all for $10,000.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COTTAGE, BRICK basement, $3,000; elegant furniture; 50 foot lot; shrubbery, &c. Possession at once. Price $7,500; only $1,000 down; balance 7 years. Decide at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE AND LEASE of lot, 888 State-st., 158 and 160 Pacific-av., by S. BARBIER, 160 Pacific-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—THE LAND which is being advertised over the signatures of Wisner Brothers as "Henry Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition to Maplewood" is not under the control of the *bona fide* Maplewood Company, and does not adjoin the Maplewood property, and is not accessible by steam or horse cars, and we doubt if there is any such addition to Maplewood recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County.

A. R. WING & CO. are the only parties who have Maplewood property for sale, which is ornamented with several thousand elms and maples. A number of fine residences have been erected; sidewalks have been laid; the Artesian Well is flowing at the rate of 350 gallons per minute of pure water; the railway station is located on this property. Commutation fare 8½ cents; while the Wisner property is without such improvements. Parties wishing to purchase in the vicinity will do well to visit the Genuine Maplewood before purchasing, as we are the only parties who can give a Clear Title to the Original Maplewood property. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Price of lots from $375 to $450. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 549 Wabash-av.: One of the most complete and beautiful residences in Cook County, located in Hyde Park, near depot and dummy, 3 acres, thoroughly improved. Large house, well built, containing all modern improvements, including burglar alarm. Cottage for coachman, barns, ice-house, hennery, &c. Also, one of the best located places in Kenwood, close to depot; fine grounds, well improved, 200x212. House well built, containing all modern improvements. Also, a beautiful place in Oakland. Either of these places will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—A FINE 2-STORY house with cellar and beautiful large grove lot, within three minutes walk of depot, cheap, on long time, part monthly payments. Also a variety of choice lots on long time to parties who will build. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, northwest corner Market and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FOR VILLA LOTS or residences in Highland Park. Apply to S. T. KING, 7 Central Union Building.

FOR SALE—IN OAK PARK, NEAR DEPOT, house of 9 rooms, good, dry cellar, furnace, cistern, abundant well water, and is shaded by large oak trees; lot 80 feet by 280 feet; garden contains an abundance of small fruit. Call and see the premises. Price reasonable. E. PECK.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 500 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM, NEAR ST. JOSEPH, Mich., and short distance from railroad depot, 20 acres, fruit of all kinds, and in bearing. Fine improvements and fine neighborhood. Produce nets from $2,000 to $4,000 per year. Terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—LOTS 50x200 feet. The best suburban town out of Chicago. Monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. Houses built for parties who wish to go there to live. C. J. CORSE & CO., 9 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE LOTS NEAR depot at $12 to $20 per foot, on easy terms. J. B. ADAMS, 165 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS: AUSTIN TAKES THE lead. More improvements in progress. The lots are the cheapest, the cars make the quickest time; the least fare, and more trains per day than any other suburb around Chicago. Buy now, and save 40 per cent. W. B. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ACRE property, both north and south of city. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—WILL BUILD SEVERAL GOOD houses at Winnetka, $3,000, including half-acre lot; $40 monthly. J. T. DALE, 45 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE AT Evanston, with corner lot, $13,500. Evanston, Chicago-av., choice house and large lot, with two fronts, $12,500. Evanston, a choice corner lot, 170x214 to alley. Also, choice and cheap lots. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—NEW LARGE SUBURBAN RESIdence, modern improvements, pleasant location, 12 acres, good garden, &c., three clover; 5-story barn, 20 rods from depot. Rogers is a live town. Monthly commutation to Chicago, $10.50. Terms accommodating. $10,000. J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STOCK-FARM AND AMERICAN stock—Stock farm of 280 acres, 3½ miles from Grand Island, Neb., 60 acres under cultivation, 20 acres of same good hay land; native timber and cultivated grove, 10 years old; running water year round; house, well, stables, and fencing; also 1 Buckeye mower, 1 new wagon, 1 mare team, 8 year old, 1 set harness, 8 good American cows with calves, 10 yearlings, and 40 stock hogs; will sell all the above for $6,000, on following terms, $2,500 down, balance in one and two years. Title to real estate, United States patents. Refer to Wells, French & Co., 529 Wabash-av., Chicago. Address Lock-drawer H, Grand Island, Neb.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A VERY DESIRABLE FARM of 110 acres, about 20 miles from Chicago, on Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and only 1½ miles from the beautiful town of Downer's Grove. The land is all first class, improvements are good, has a splendid orchard, and will be sold at a bargain. Terms reasonable. Address M. D. DEAN, 151 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO property, a choice vineyard, where large profits can be realized. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF LAND, THREE fourths woodland, the remainder prairie, with a good cranberry marsh on it. To be sold at $12 per acre. All good land. For further information address JOHN J. McLOUGHLIN, Michigan City, Ind.

FOR SALE—360 ACRES DAIRY, STOCK OR grain farm, near Chicago, at station; good land, extensive improvements; milk sent to Chicago twice a day; good location for cheese factory; spring brook. JOHN EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ALL PARTIES HAVING HOUSES and stores for rent, and want their rents collected, will find it to their advantage to leave them at the Real Estate and House Renting Agency of D. COLE & SON, 182 West Madison-st. N. B. Particular attention given to non-residents.

WANTED—FIVE OR TEN ACRES NORTH OF Twelfth-st. and east of railroad. Please give price and location. Address L 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE or rent. Full of orders to buy and rent. J. S. HAIR, 56 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, OR LEASE ON easy terms, a dock lot of about 100 feet frontage. Address TANNERY, care Nutt & Brookes, 23 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON THE WEST Side, in a good location, not far from street cars. Price from $3,000 to $5,000. A. LIMBERG & CO., 64 West Lake-st., Room 4.

WANTED—HOUSES IN ANY PART OF the city in exchange for mortgages, vacant lots, and cash. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, WEST SIDE; must be first-class; worth about $5,000; all cash. JOHN S. HAIR, 56 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE LOT; OWNER TO advance $400 to build a $1,500 dwelling. Plans ready. First payment, 50 acres. J. S. WOLFE, 115 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A LOT IN the burnt district, between Adams and Lake, Market and State sts. Owners apply to National Real Estate Bureau, 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Oriental Buildings.

SEWING MACHINES.

REMINGTON EMPIRE CO. HAVE 200 FIRST-class sewing machines to rent by the week or month, and can furnish work for 200 seamstresses. 149 South Halsted-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 23 South Desplaines-st., and 337 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

THE BLEES NOISELESS, LINK-MOTION, shuttle machine challenges the world in perfection of work, strength and beauty of stitch, durability, ease and rapidity of motion, and range of work. H. LEROW & CO., 97 Twenty-second-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SHERRY. ADDRESS K 87, TRIBune office. FANNIE.

PERSONAL—JOHN BOYCE WILL PLEASE call upon H. A. BOURNE at 350 West Madison-st., Room 2, during the day.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 360 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A FINE SECOND-hand piano, New York make, in first-class order. Apply at 187 West Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—THIS MORNING, AT 10 A. M., 30 head of horses of all grades; one pair of fine drivers; also, 2 heavy teams, 1 open buggy, 1 express wagon and harness. Bring in your stock if you want to sell. No charges for stock if not sold. W. A. BUSSELL & S. WALTON, 287 West Lake-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES—(BOTH CARriage and Draft), mules, harnesses, top-robes, wagons, buggies, sleighs, etc., every Tuesday and Saturday of each week at 51 Fulton-st. C. BRIGGS. Money advanced on all kinds of goods.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE FOR SALE 20 new top buggies at a sacrifice; also horses and wagons for sale. Money to loan. Come and see us at 159 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—12 GOOD WORK HORSES; MUST be sold immediately, as the consignee has no convenience to keep them. The horses are all large, young and sound. Inquire of WILLIAM COX, Metropolis Hotel, on Michigan-av., corner of Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE just received two car loads of open-top buggies, which they are prepared to sell at lower prices for the same quality of work than any other house in Chicago. We are at all times open to buy, sell, or exchange horses, carriages, buggies, and harness of any description. 159 Twenty-second-st., corner of State.

FOR SALE—A FINE DRIVING MARE, SOUND and gentle. Address E 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD OF HORSES JUST from the country, from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds, and 33 mules, at WALKER'S stable, northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS. Horse is 15½ hands high, 1,100 pounds, dark bay and good traveller. Will be sold at reasonable price. Address T 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE BROWN HORSES, SIX years old; they are very fine goers; fit for buggy or family use; warranted sound, kind and true. Also, a very fine horse, rising 7 years old, fit for heavy kind of work; warranted sound, kind, and true. Too property of a tradesman having no further use for them. Apply at the FARMERS' HOME, 209 State-st.

FOR SALE—3 HEAVY TEAMS WITH WAGons and harness. Inquire at 905 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—TWO CAR LOADS OF HORSES OF all weights, the best of draught and single drivers. Come early, as I am selling from 5 to 10 a day. 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—SQUARE-BOX TOP BUGGY AND harness; used three times; lost my horse, and have no use for it. BAKER, with Root & Cady, 612 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VERY GENTLE MARE, OPEN buggy and harness; am going away and must sell Saturday. J. N. STEELE, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OWNER GONE EAST, AND LEFT with me for sale, new top phaeton at a bargain. C. MILBURN, Jr., Grocery, cor. Indiana-av. and Twenty-fourth-st.

IF YOU YOU WANT TO BUY A REAL GOOD buggy from 20 to 40 per cent less than you can at any other house in Chicago, call at FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY'S, 143 Michigan-av.

I AM KEEPING BOARDING AND SALE STAbles; have a few empty stalls, and ready market for all you may bring, at real value; will make liberal advances. M. C. BRADLEY, 42 Harmon-court.

I WANT TO HIRE A FAMILY CARRIAGE FOR a few weeks, or would purchase one if first-class, nearly new, and cheap. Address 61 North Sheldon-st., stating where the carriage can be seen.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, 100 SMALL mules, at AVERY BROS., 192 State-st., from now until next Wednesday. AVERY BROS.

WANTED—A GOOD LIGHT, SPRING DELIVery wagon; covered one preferred. Address WM. T. SHEPHERD & CO., Evanston.

WANTED—LIGHT SECOND-HAND EXPRESS wagon, with top; also horse and harness. Cash ready for a bargain. Address or call at 730 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FLOURING AND GRIST MILL, LOCATED on the C. B. & Q. R. R., ninety miles from Chicago, machinery nearly new, and in good running order, for sale at a bargain, to close an estate. Property costing $14,000 can be bought for $5,500, on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of KING & BUDD, No. 180 West Monroe-st., or of G. W. FAULKNER, at Arlington, Ills.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWelry business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $20,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City Mo.

A SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR sale. No. 40 Blue Island-av.

A DRY GOODS STORE IN A NEW BRICK building and low rent, having a good trade, for sale for cash; with new first-class fixtures, and whole or part of stock. This is a splendid chance for a dry goods man. Address D 14, Tribune office.

A STONE WATER-POWER GRIST MILL, 3-RUN of stone, for sale, free of expense of dam in a city of 4,000 inhabitants; good run of custom. Address L. & D. C. NEWTON, Batavia, Ill.

BUILDING WITH BAR AND FIXTURES, AND lunch counter and lease, for sale cheap. Inquire at 93 South Clinton-st.

HOTEL TO RENT—THE BEST HOTEL AND railroad eating house in the State, has 50 rooms, house and furniture new and first-class with all modern improvements, and now doing a splendid business. This house will be rented to a good party who can command at once $5,000 or more; or half interest in the building and furniture will be sold on easy terms. Address P 55, Tribune office.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE, WITH STOVE and tin shop, with good business, in a nice country town, 40 miles from Chicago. Also, dwelling and lot for sale by same parties. Capital required, $3,000, with time on $3,000. Inquire of MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State-st., Chicago.

LEASE, FIXTURES AND COMPLETE STOCK of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, hosiery, notions, etc., for sale. Good business place. Address G 66, Tribune office.

NEW IDEA SAMPLE AND LUNCH ROOM, with licenses, bar fixtures and furniture for sale at a bargain. Best location on the West side for a boarding house. Good reasons for selling. Inquire at 138 West Randolph-st., basement.

STOCK OF GROCERIES, &C., HORSE, WAGON, harness, fixtures, utensils, &c., for sale. Apply to BURTON & PIERCE, or 137 South Halsted-st.

SHINGLE MILL AND PINE LANDS FOR sale; mill new and in running order; over 3,000 acres of land heavily timbered with pine, hemlock, cedar, and other timber; none of the timber was burned last summer; lands good for farming after timber is off; close to market; will be sold cheap. Address DIKEMAN & LATIMER, Kewaunee, Wis.

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE A well-appointed job printing office, including two Gordon presses, an eighth and quarter. Everything new. Terms easy. Reasons given for wishing to sell. Address Y 57, Tribune office.

$500—A BUSINESS MAN WITH THAT amount, and his time, can learn of something that might suit. 116 West Madison-st., Room 4.

$5,000 CASH WILL BUY AN IRON manufacturing establishment, clearing from $30 to $50 daily. Practical knowledge not necessary. Any business man can run it. Sold on account of disagreement between partners. Only those having the ready money need address I & J 57, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

11 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN TWELFTH AND Thirteenth-sts.—Furnished rooms, with board. Terms reasonable.

135 TWENTY-NINTH ST.—FIRST FLOOR, front room, with board, fire and gas, for two; unfurnished, $16; furnished, $18.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE back parlor, elegantly furnished, suitable for lady and gentleman, or two single gents, for rent, with board; accommodations for two or three day boarders.

309 WEST MONROE-ST.—FRONT SUITE, nicely furnished; gas and bath. Good substantial board.

494 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE HANDsomely furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, with board. Reference exchanged.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., SOUTH OF TWENTY-ninth, and one block west of State-st.—Furnished rooms, with good board, at very reasonable rates, to married or single persons. Everything new.

510 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHed front rooms, with board, for two or three gentlemen.

755 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished room for gentleman and wife to rent, with board; also room for two single gentlemen. Hot and cold water and bath. Day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room, single, with board. House heated with a furnace. A few day boarders accommodated.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st.—Rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen. Stages pass the door.

CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., front suite of rooms with board, nicely furnished; house first-class, and terms reasonable. H 41, Tribune office, 469 Wabash-av.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—3 OR 4 FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms in good location with board, for gent and wife; no children. Can give best of reference. Address X 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE, NEAR UNION PARK for gent and wife, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Terms, $12.00 per week. Address V 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in a pleasant locality, either on the South or West Side, by a gentleman and wife, two children, and nurse. The best references given and required. Address, stating terms, etc., T 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD for a single gentleman, on Wabash or Michigan-avs., between Eighteenth and Twenty-second-sts., in a private family; no other boarders. Unexceptionable references. Address N 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY MARCH 15, GOOD FRONT ROOMS, either furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board on South Side, between Twelfth and Twenty-fourth-sts., and east of Wabash-av. Answer by letter, giving full particulars, J. J. BORLAND, corner Lake and Market-sts.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES IN THE vicinity of Wabash-av. and Twentieth-st. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, K M, 31 South Morgan-st.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN ARE willing to pay good price for first-class apartments, and good board in genteel locality on South Side. Address R 84, Tribune Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A TWO YEARS' LEASE ON TWENty-second-st.—Nine hundred dollars will buy long lease of deck room and half of basement, No. 130 Twenty-second-st., near Michigan-av., free of rent for the above term of years. Inquire in store, or address R. E. BURNS, No. 63 Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR RENT—LARGE farm in Southern Minnesota; 80-acre farm in Central Illinois; flour and saw mill in Adams County, Wisconsin; fine cranberry lands, at bargains. Also, cotton lands, well located in Arkansas, very cheap. Will exchange, together or separate, for merchandise or business. W. H. WILLIAMS, 133 West Madison-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—ONE BAR AND BLACK WALNUT top counter, 18 feet long, at BUTTERS' Auction Rooms, 1 and 4 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW BILLIARD TABLE, PHElan & Collender's patent, at a bargain, at 211 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—A SET OF TINNERS' TOOLS AND and a set of tin, Sourtant and furnace patterns of every description, cheap and new. Call at 189 Archold-st., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BAR AND SHELVING, hotel and dining-room stoves; also restaurant fixtures, at 228 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THOSE DESIRING AN ELEGANT wax Easter cross, can obtain one of a new and unique design. Only a limited number can be furnished. Orders should be left as soon as possible. Instructions in flowers and autumn leaves. No. 33 Walnut-st.

FOR SALE—FLY-WHEEL, 18 FEET DIAMEter, weighing nearly 8 tons. NORTON & CO., Oriental Mills, Madison-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BAGATELLE TAble; price $35. 93 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—21 SCHOONERS, 11 BARKS, 4 propellers, 1 tugs, 4 scows, 4 barges, and 1 splendid steam yacht. J. E. SCOTT & BROWN, Ship Brokers, Detroit, Mich.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEAM-POWER, suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Inquire of A. L. BROWN, southwest corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, TOgether or separate. Inquire on premises at 117 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THAT NEW BRICK STORE NOS. 227 and 229 East Jackson-st., suitable for wholesale business. Apply to WM. S. JOHNSTON, northwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—TWO NICE NEW OFFICES OVER Forsyth's, fourth door north of Globe Theatre. A. KIDDER.

TO RENT—THE NEW C. L. JENKS BUILDING, Nos. 10 and 12 Madison-st.; 48x80, first-class stable, and soon ready. Inquire of owner, 361 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM 22x80, OR TWO ROOMS 22x80, on second floor, with or without power. Apply on premises, to F. G. WELCH, Room 1, 53 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—PARLORS IN THE MARBLE front building 546 Wabash-av., for business purposes. Possession at once. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, 537 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES IN FIRST-class location, State-st., near Van Buren, 25x90, 40x90, or 50x90, three stories and basement, marble fronts, plate glass windows. C. S. WALLER, 93 Third-av.

TO RENT—FIVE OFFICES, SINGLY OR EN suite, being entire second floor of No. 11 South Canal-st. Inquire at Room 1, No. 11 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—LARGE DOUBLE BASEMENT UNder the Blenis House, corner West Randolph and Canal-sts. Apply to J. R. VALENTINE, 512 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—UPPER FLOOR WITH FLOOR AND elevator, to a good tenant. HOFFMAN & GRIDLEY, 27 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE ON WEST SIDE, corner. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 1307 State-st., 6 rooms, pantries, &c. Price, $40. House new. Inquire in store below.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS OF new stone front building on Washington-st., between Wabash-av. and State. SHOENFELT BROS. & CO., 376 State-st.

TO RENT—PART OF BARN IN REAR OF 384 Wabash-av., corner Harrison, for business purposes. Apply at Room 7, 384 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE OPPOSITE FIELD, LEITER & Co., corner of State and Twentieth-sts., the very best point in the city for ladies' trade. Inquire at 949 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR WILL sell 3-story and basement marble front house, elegantly furnished. Also barn attached. Inquire at 1136 Prairie-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 10 ROOMS NEAR Twenty-second-st., South Side. Inquire at No. 883 South State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, modern improvements; large yard; small barn. Price, $100 per month. Call after 3 any day this week, at 135 Ellis-av., Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—ONE 2-STORY GOTHIC HOUSE new, containing 11 rooms, highly finished. For particulars inquire of A. GLAZIER, No. 141 West Washington-st., cor. Union.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE CORNER OF HALsted and Van Buren; a first-class location for wholesale or retail store. JAS. T. YOUNG, 25 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 41 SEYMOUR-ST., 8 rooms and water. D. HARRY HAMMER, Attorney, No. 2 West Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV.—A TWO-STORY frame house of 12 rooms, elegantly furnished throughout; hot and cold water, bath-room, and all modern improvements; east front; on Wabash-av. between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts. $2,500 per annum. SNYDER & LEE, Room 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE 8 ROOMS ON WALNUT-ST., 3 years' lease at $25 per month. For sale at $500, cash bonus, worth $1,500. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL MARBLE HOUSE, Michigan-av. corner. Will be sold $1,000 down, $100 monthly. SIMEON MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 775 Wabash-av., with lease of lot for three years from May 1. Convenient for residence or business. Inquire at 862 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OWNERS OF HOUSES AND STORES which they wish to rent, will do well to call at our office immediately, as we are having more applications than we can supply. WHIPPLE & MERRELL, Room 1, 46 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR FOUR GENtlemen, with or without board, at 1138 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A PART OR THE WHOLE OF basement of the marble front of 651 Wabash-av. Inquire of R. FOWLER, 278 South Water-st., near Lake.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FRONT CHAMbers, furnished, at 486 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board, at 177½ Fourth-av.

TO RENT—A NICE SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, for a gentleman and his wife, at 244 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—1035 WABASH-AV., A FURNISHED room without board.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FURNISHED ROOMS to single gentlemen. 222 West Monroe-st., near Green.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for gentlemen, with or without board, at the Burnside House, 177 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM WITH FIRE, GAS, closet, and bath-room. References required. No. 143 Third-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, including piano, 8 rooms of 784 Wabash-av. Rent, $125.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., with use of parlor, piano, and bath room. Terms reasonable. Apply at 840 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, in cottage house No. 201 West Monroe-st., with or without board; suitable for two gentlemen; the room kept in order; also, fire and light furnished at reasonable terms.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GIVEN AWAY TO ANY book agent a specimen of the great Indexed Map of the United States. 140 pages and 500 engravings, printed in English and German. Written by twenty eminent authors, including Horace Greeley and John B. Gough. We want agents in every town to solicit orders for this work, on liberal terms. It sells to all classes, and no library should be without it. It is a complete history of all branches of industry, processes of manufactures, etc. No like work ever before published. One agent sold 138 in eight days, another 125 in one week, another 283 in two weeks. An early application will secure a choice in territory. Full particulars and terms will be sent free, with a specimen of this great work. J. B. BURR, HYDE & CO., 122 South Halsted-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW FOR agents—We announce to all who wish lucrative employment, that our engraving "The Mother of Our Lord" is completed, and is pronounced the most beautiful subject ever engraved. Nearly one year's time, and a large amount of money have been spent to engrave it. Agents who find that "books go slow," will do well to write us. 250 orders were taken in 15 days, 75 in 3 days, and 100 in 5 days. Male and female agents wanted; large inducements offered. Send for circulars. M. A. PARKER & CO., 132 South Morgan-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST SELLING article in America; $5 to $20 a day sure on small capital, for county agents. Double sample, 25c. MERRILL & CO., 120 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—I WANT AGENTS IN every county in the Northwest to sell Magner's work on the "Management of the Horse." This work is illustrated with over 400 engravings, and contains descriptive remarks on anatomy, medicine, shoeing, teeth, food, vices, &c., together with comments on grooms, dealers, breakers, breeders, trainers, carriages and harness. Liberal inducements to live men. C. S. BURROWS, 592 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST SELLING line of goods in America. The improved republic and world; new State maps; religious and political charts; fine lithographs; steel engravings; photographs; chromos; oval-framed pictures, etc. Best assortment and lowest prices; send for circular. GEO. F. CRAM, 65 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CRUMBS SWEPT UP, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. The sale steadily increasing. His most popular and best effort. Send for circulars, and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., General Agents for the West, 369 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR WOMAN AS WIFE and Mother; by Prof. Henry Chevasse, M. D., of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and one of the greatest physicians in the world. Send for circulars, and see our terms and full descriptions. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 369 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST SELLING goods in the city. Call or send for circulars. R. SANBORN & CO., 407 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR PATENT COMbination Views. Canvassers for fire books and Court House bells can add these to great profit. Sample and catalogue mailed for 25 cents. LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 309 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR KEYless combination lock; the best selling article ever yet offered to the public; 3,000 sold in 2 months. Call at our office and see them. A. C. KELLOGG & CO., 172 West Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE "GREAT REpublic," by Jas. McCabe, Jr. It is now ready for subscribers; contains 1,112 large, 8 vo. pages, 231 illustrations on wood and steel; presents a full view of our glorious country, and should be read by every American. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 369 West Madison-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S UNRIVALLED COLOGNE. ALL sizes, cocoaine, etc., for sale at STREHL'S prescription store, 50 West Madison-st., corner Clinton.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 554 State-st.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 62 West Madison-st. Branch 151 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—500 TONS OF OLD IRON, AND 20 tons of brass. Having got our foundries in running order, we are now prepared to pay more for iron and brass than any one in the State. Those having the above please call at SMITH & KELLY'S, 43 Market-st.

WANTED—JURORS' CERTIFICATES AND mileage of Cook County cards, for which the highest price will be paid. Money loaned on collateral securities. Room 1, No. 46 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—15 TO 20 HOGSHEADS, SUITABLE for curing hams in, at 242 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—PATENT RIGHT, HORSE, AND land traders all over the United States, to address us, and learn how to clear from $50 to $100 per day, on investing $5. Enclose stamp. T. COFFIN & CO., Oak Park, Ill.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT FOR BUILDING three houses, with some party who will take part pay in desirable lots at cash prices. D. W. ELDRED & CO., 44 South Green-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SMALL TUG-boat. Address, stating full particulars, K. & J. GOOD & CO., 17 to 23 Michigan-st.

200 CORDS BEACH AND MAPLE WOOD FOR retail trade from East Saginaw, also all kinds of coal. Orders filled with despatch at lowest price at my yard. J. CAMPBELL, 662 Halsted-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

INSTRUCTION.

EMBROIDERY LESSONS—ONE OF CHICAGO'S sufferers by death and fire is desirous of obtaining pupils in embroidery. This beautiful art will be imparted in one hour's instruction. Entire satisfaction given. Specimens in Turkish, Oriental, opera and street capes, cachets, neckties, etc., on exhibition at 182 Walnut-st.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIERS' French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemay, of Paris, 36 East Thirty-fifth-st., New York City. French classes for ladies three times a week.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—COMPETENT, RELIABLE CANvassers by the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. Apply at City Office, 187 East Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to call and see what we have to offer. KIMBALL & CO., 189 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—500 RAILROAD laborers for Michigan; wages $2.00. Only a part of the fare required cash, the company paying the other part. No other fee. Apply early to ANDREW G. BING & CO., 21 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN AT once, with from $2,000 to $3,000 in cash. Good wages and security for money. Address F 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, RELIABLE salesman, thoroughly posted in the sash and door business to travel for a first-class manufacturing establishment. One who can control a large Western trade preferred. Address, with real name, Y 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD LIGHTNING ROD solicitors. Apply at the Southwestern Lightning Rod Company's office, 231 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO SELL PROPERTY IN Chicago; steady employment, by which he can receive from $10 to $20 per day (guaranteed). Address [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE TO GO TO Henry, Illinois; man to work in garden, and woman to keep house. Call for two days at 119 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the soft coal business of this city. C. C. MERRICK, 863 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO WASH CARriages and buggies in a livery stable, at 12 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—200 RAILroad laborers for Wisconsin; 200 rock men at $2.25 and $2.50 per day; 200 choppers at $3.00 per day. Apply to E. F. CHRISTIAN, 34 Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—A QUICK, ACTIVE, AND COMpetent man to work on a farm near the city; must have good references. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARKEEPER; must bring best of references. Address 190 Madison-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS AND choppers for Wisconsin; wages from $2 to $2.50 per day. Call at 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—HANDY MAN, ONE CAPABLE OF making hods. Steady employment. Apply to J. POWERS, at Hod Elevator office, 106 Monroe-st.

WANTED—SMART MAN, ONE HAVING A knowledge of machinery, to put up hod elevators. Apply to J. POWERS, at Hod Elevator office, 106 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN FOR WAITER in dining room. Avenue House, cor. Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO WAIT AT TAble. Apply early at Commercial Dining Rooms, 62 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE THIS DAY, 2 FOREMEN, 200 laborers, 150 choppers; $2 per day; 25 rockmen, $2.25 to $2.50 per day; work for 3 years. Apply to SNELL & CO., Agents, 24 Madison-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WRITE AND make himself generally useful in a manufacturing business in southwestern portion of the city. Address P 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN, who are thoroughly acquainted with the clothing business of this city. None but those who can furnish the best of reference need apply. Call, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., at the NEW YORK ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, 77 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER IMMEdiately; a German, Swede or Norwegian. Address WM. FOLKE, Lemont, Ill.

WANTED—THREE WIRE CLOTH WEAVERS. Steady work the year round to good hands. Address WARNER & NOBLE, Rockford Wire Works, Rockford, Ill., Box 1029.

WANTED—WALNUT OVAL TURNERS AT HARGREAVE'S Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. Apply to C. W. STEVENS, 504 West Madison.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HARNESS-MAKERS. J. R. FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—TWO MILLWRIGHTS, EXPERIenced workmen. Apply on canal-boat ITHA BELLE, north of Lake-st. bridge.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painter. Address JOHN L. LORDE, Dixon, Ill.

WANTED—A TINNER, AT 674 ARCHER-AV.

WANTED—TWO CARVERS AND SIX BED stead-makers; steady work. 77 and 79 Noble-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LACQUERER, A frame joiner, and a man to run a band-saw. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLANING-MILL hand, to whom good wages will be paid. DAVID GOODWILLIE, corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

WANTED—CARDER AT THE ALTON WOOLlen mill. A No. 1 man. Apply in person or by letter to F. K. NICHOLS & SON, Alton, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BARBERS TO GO TO the city of Grand Rapids, Mich.; first-class wages. Call immediately at A. M. DELIGHT'S, 73 Canal-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS CABINETmakers, and one carver and designer. 27 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MAP ENGRAVERS. RUFUS BLANCHARD, 132 Clark-st., near Madison.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GASFITTERS; none but competent men need apply. BINDEMANN & BISCHOFF, 124 Ohio-st.

WANTED—MALSTERS—SUCH AS UNDERstand the business thoroughly may call at L. C. BUCK & CO.'S Malt House, corner Eighteenth and Canal-sts.

Coachmen.

WANTED — AN EXPERIEND COACHMAN; must bring good recommendations. Apply at 8 a. m. or 3 p. m., 1 [illegible] Michigan-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IN a private family. Also a competent seamstress and chambermaid. Best of references required. Call at 575 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE; MUST be willing to leave Chicago. Address name and residence to Y 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 391 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO SEW AND TAKE CARE of children. One that will go a short distance into the country and can come recommended. Apply at 754 Wabash-av., before 11 o'clock a. m. or after 2 o'clock p. m.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO DO SECOND work and take care of children, and one to run a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Apply at 390 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN OR EXPERIenced girl for general housework in a small family; good wages to a competent person; Swede or German preferred. E. B. SHERMAN, 214 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AT NO. 3 CENtre-av.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF TWO, A GOOD girl, one that can cook and wash. Inquire at 166 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply immediately at 833 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must furnish good references. Apply at 209 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 259 WEST LAKE-st., corner Sangamon.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; best of wages given. 359 Warren-av., corner Oakley-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL; SWEDE or Norwegian preferred. Apply for two days at 470 Washington-st.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL IN A FAMILY of three. Apply at 1379 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG NURSE GIRL. REFERences required. Apply at 880 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; to one not afraid of work good wages will be paid. 111 South Lincoln-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron at 810 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 292 West Lake-st. Apply immediately. Come prepared to work.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Inquire at 172 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a moderate-sized private family; good wages to right person; must be good cook. 371 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR FIRST-CLASS private families and boarding-houses. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, AND DO general housework. Apply in basement, at 458 South Park-av.

WANTED—AT 208 WEST LAKE-ST., A GOOD cook in a small boarding-house; one that can help to wash and iron.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK IN A BOARDing-house; good wages. Call at 211 South Clark-st., near Adams.

WANTED—A GOOD HONEST GIRL, WHO can do housework or attend a bakery as occasion requires; best of references required. Apply at 107 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—AT 972 MICHIGAN-AV., A COMPEtent girl to do second work and take care of children.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL TO TAKE charge of a child two years old; references required. Apply at 904 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK-court, capable girls for families at Riverside depot, Maywood, and families and boarding-houses in the city. Several good cooks for hotels can be seen at this office.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER. APply at 92 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT OPERATOR ON A Sewing Machine; none need apply but who understands her business thoroughly. H. P. GRAVES, 469 Wabash-av. Call early.

WANTED—FOUR EXPERIENCED SHIRTMakers, at 48 South Desplaines-st., up stairs, Room 3. Good pay and steady work.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000 OR $30,000 to take a half interest in smelting and refining works all ready for operation. Address S 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS JOB printer, with a small capital, in an English or German job office. Address D 46, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A SPECIAL OR GENeral partner in an established and paying manufacturing business in the city. Must have $3,000 or $5,000. Apply to O 26, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WEST SIDE RE-tail dry goods store, $4,000 capital required. The store is popular and pays well. Apply to M 98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED — IN THE PRODUCE, commission and eastern order business, by a party who has ten years' experience in the same. To a desirable party who wishes to invest in an active working business a desirable arrangement can be made. Satisfactory references exchanged. Address U 79, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PRODUCE COMmission business; must be an honest man, experienced in this business and have some money. Address L & J 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED — A GOOD, STEADY boiler maker, with no less than $350 capital. Apply personally or by letter, inside of one week, No. 54 Bluff-st., Joliet, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—SOME DESIRABLE FURNITURE; two chamber sets and one parlor. Will be sold separately or together, and cheap if taken at once. Address X 69, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN strictly temperate and reliable as traveling or local salesman; have been in business for myself; had experience in bookkeeping, hardware, fancy oils, and agricultural implement business; am well acquainted with a portion of the West and Northwest; would sell on salary or commission; if good salary, expect to work to make up for loss by fire; can furnish a team if needed. Address or call for M 9, Tribune office, stating place of interview.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined by a competent and experienced accountant; also posting, etc. attended to evenings or during the day. Terms reasonable. R. ALBERTIN, 370 West Madison-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR A Chicago house in Minnesota; have a team and good acquaintance. Satisfactory reference given. For particulars address M A Q, Minneapolis, Minn.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER and salesman in a retail grocery store. Good references given. Address S 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, who is steady, sober and honest, as assistant in a dry goods or grocery store. Small wages at first required. Apply or address Dr. SULLIVAN'S, 317 South Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYment, bookkeeping, writing, copying, &c., by one employed during the day. First-class references. Address W. C., care Carrier No. 41.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in some wholesale or commission house. Can give good references. Address RICHARD SCHROEDER, 457 South Clark-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Dyer, well acquainted with the dyeing of raw cotton for mixing with wool. Address, stating pay, Box 287, Kankakee, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ENgineer to take charge of and run a stationary engine. Address I & J 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT engineer, of 10 years' experience, to run a stationary engine. Good reference given. Address, for 3 days, T 12, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener. Can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Good references. Address O 30, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN a private family by a Swede. Apply at 11 o'clock to-day to ANDREW G. BING & CO., 21 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family to cook, wash and iron; has a child 2 years old. No objections to the country; wages no object. Can be seen at 234 West Adams-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to learn dressmaking; had some experience before. Can run Grover & Baker's machine. West Side preferred. T 36, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, immediately, or by May 1, a small cottage, or part of a house. South Side preferred. Must be convenient to street cars. Rent not to exceed $25. Address, with particulars, S 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, FOR ensuing year. We have customers waiting to engage such. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE AND DRY basement, with office room above. Address E 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR THREE rooms. Address I & J 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL TENEMENT, cottage or rooms, suitable for housekeeping; small family; no children. Address F 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CORNER LOT OF 40 or 50 feet front on Dearborn or LaSalle-sts., north of Chicago-av., with privilege of buying; or will exchange for other city property. Address B D, 177 Rush-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM, suitable for a Kindergarten school, between Randolph and Harrison-sts., Peoria and Canal-sts. School will be in session from 9 till 1. Address V 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room in private family, by a single gentleman, situated between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth-sts., Wabash and Michigan-avs. Address S H M, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A DWELLing with about 8 rooms, between Monroe and Lake, Halsted and Elizabeth-sts. Address HULBERT & WOODHEAD, 73 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OR WHOLE OF a store, with couple of rooms attached, in neighborhood of West Madison-st., between Halsted and Lincoln. Apply at 183 Walnut-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, OR rooms suitable for housekeeping; small family; no children. Address P 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A CONvenient cottage by a gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms and location, D H D, 26 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—MAY 1, FOR A TERM of years, by a prompt paying tenant, a building suitable for a first-class boarding-house, centrally located; West Side preferred. Would like to confer with parties that can furnish such a building. Address C. GLAZIER, 141 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BETWEEN THIS AND May 1, a good residence with 11 or more rooms, gas and modern improvements, well located, on South or West Side. Address, with particulars, W 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT, TWO OR THREE ROOMS near in a respectable neighborhood, suitable for man and wife. Address A 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., south of Sixteenth-st., a house to be used for millinery and fancy goods purposes. Address, stating location and terms, T 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS FOR housekeeping—Unfurnished. Must be in a private family, convenient to Halsted and Jackson-sts. References exchanged. Address, with terms, V, 164 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORES AND BUSIness places at the National Real Estate Bureau, 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Oriental Buildings.

WANTED—TO RENT—AND SELL HOUSES furnished and unfurnished, in all parts of the city. Also farms and lands, at the National Real Estate Bureau, 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Oriental Buildings.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE SUBSCRIBER wants a house containing 8 or 9 bedrooms, located in a good neighborhood on the South Side and north of Twenty-fifth-st., complete, with gas and all modern improvements. Rent about $1,400 to $1,600. ELWIN HUNT, Hardware Merchant 148 Michigan-av., near Monroe-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO AND vicinity in large and small sums (not less than $1,000), for a term of years; $5,000 for one year; for rebuilding or other purposes, made by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 394 Wabash-av.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN SUMS OF $1,000 to $10,000, made by H. G. CHASE (Chase Bros.), 219 West Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums from $1,000 to $10,000 and over. FURNESS & ABBOTT, 30 South Clinton and 431 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE at the Union Insurance and Trust Co. Bank, No. 37 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,500 TO $4,000 on Chicago realty; or will purchase well-secured notes. Money in hand. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate and Loan Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT FROM $1,000 upwards, on long or short time; good secured paper cashed. H. LOWY, 311 Wabash av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS IN sums of $500 to $20,000, at 10 per cent and commission. J. H. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, LARGE OR SMALL SUMS, long or short time, on city property. Mortgages bought. LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney-at-Law, 661 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY FOR A TERM OF YEARS at 9 and 10 per cent interest on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—THE LOAN OF $7,500 FROM 3 TO 5 years, on first-class improved real estate, situated on Wabash-av., north of Harmon court. Address 118 Prairie-av.

WANTED—$1,000 FOR ONE YEAR, SECURED by first mortgage on drug store; good rate of interest paid. S. W. KROFF, 204 West Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—THE CASH FOR $6,000 IN NOTES, well secured on farm property; will stand liberal discount. F. A. BROWN, 373 Wabash-av.

$4,000 WANTED FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS. Security, inside improved property. Abstract ready. A. M. SHELDON, No. 360 West Madison-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN—30, 60 OR 90 DAYS ON good commercial paper. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

$600 AND $1,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate. HELM & HOWLAND, 124 West Washington-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT FOR 1, 3 or five years. MILLER & RIGDON, Real Estate and Loan Agents, 290 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Eureka shingle machines and saws. 38 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 19 AND 21 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—ALL SIZES OF STURTEVANT'S pressure blowers and exhaust fans on hand. Engines, boilers, sawmills, stave, heading and shingle machinery, engine lathes, iron planer, drills, chucks, planer and matchers, moulding, sticking, tenoning, mortising, re-sawing, scroll saws, Brown valves, portable forges, leather and rubber belting, rubber hose, files, saws, emery wheels, wood-turning lathes, heavy car mortiser, counter shafts, pulleys, hangers, shafting, coupling, slip collars, cracker machine and planer knives. Our stock consists of a full assortment wood and iron working machinery generally, at ROCHESTER MACHINERY M'F'G CO., 27 and 29 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ENGINE AND BOILERS, twenty and thirty horse power, with connections complete. Can be bought low, at the office of the Gilmore Stone Company, Washington-st., just west of Market.

FOR SALE—2 NEW BOILERS OF 40-HORSE power, each with complete connections, and one 30-horse power engine. Inquire by letter or person at 803 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY GOOD TRIP-HAMMER and steam boilers; also engines of all sizes. WM. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-HORSE POWER CALORIC ENgine, Rider's patent, can be seen in operation at the tea store, 14 and 16 South Halsted near Randolph.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A NUMBER OF CHOICE lots in the fine suburban town of Austin, only one mile and a half from city limits. Will exchange for a stock of dry goods or a general stock of goods. Address, H B P, 508 West Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED STOCK FARM of 400 acres in Stark County, Ill. Also improved stock farm of 400 acres in Marion County, Ill. Both farms convenient to railroads. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts.

TWO ORDERS FOR BABCOCK FIRE EXTINguishers to exchange for furniture. Apply to G. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND, 504 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO property, a well built brick block of three stories, divided into stores, offices, and halls; paying a rental of $2,400 per annum. Situated in a town of 12,000 inhabitants within a few hours of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 85 East Harrison-st., Chicago.